

FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead...

When President Johnson asked Congress to lower the national voting age to 18, he virtually assured a "youth" plank in both parties' 1968 platforms.

The President's party is thought sure to endorse the proposed amendment to the Constitution. And the Republicans, not to be outdone in wooing the young people's vote, are expected to do the same.

The new 91st Congress will probably view the issue along traditional liberal-conservative lines when it studies it in 1969.

Liberals assert that a lower voting age will make the young more responsible citizens.

But conservatives counter that campus uprisings show the rising generation too immature to share in the election process.

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It looks as though there will be far fewer "repeaters" among delegates to the GOP national convention than was first thought.

About half of the 1,333 delegates now have been certified by the Republican National Committee. Of these, only 14.5 percent attended the 1964 convention in San Francisco.

Talk now is growing in GOP circles that the Republican delegation will have a "moderate" hue, as opposed to the strong conservative flavor of the gathering that nominated Barry Goldwater for president.

Polls of delegates show Richard M. Nixon is far and away the delegates' favorite as of now.

But ideologically this will be a convention that could find Nelson A. Rockefeller acceptable—should circumstances change and Mr. Nixon appear unelectable.

Trends...

The National Rifle Association has begun to fire back. In its sights: congressmen. Legislators are again being deluged by mail from those who fear that any new gun legislation will endanger their freedom to bear arms.

"A week ago our mail was running 100 to 1 for stronger gun laws. Now that ratio is just about reversed, though the volume is less," says a staff member of one congressman.

The big switch came when Harold W. Glassen, NRA president, wrote letters to the 960,000 members of his organization telling them that "the right of sportsmen in the United States to obtain, own, and use firearms for proper lawful purposes is in the greatest jeopardy in the history of our country."

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who is sponsor of a bill to require registration of all guns and owners, retorted that no bill now proposed would keep guns from "law-abiding citizens."

Biggest clue suggesting that the flood of letters is a direct response to Mr. Glassen's letter is that in it he misspelled the Senator's name "Tidings." And almost every letter that has come to congressmen recently refers to the "Tidings" bill.

Some congressmen are wondering, with that kind of response, why the NRA is not registered as a lobbying group.

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No one can say Lyndon Johnson stifles all opposing viewpoints.

At the same time he was asking Congress for stiff gun controls, this notice appeared in "HEW and You," a publication issued by the HEW Employees' Association for officials and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

"Home Firearms Safety. Thousands of people who have never previously owned firearms before are now buying guns for home protection and hunting. We can schedule an NRA course in how to store and handle guns in the home, if there is enough demand for such a course."

How and why...

The forthcoming talks between Washington and Moscow on limiting the nuclear race are being compared with the Paris peace talks on Vietnam.

• Both deal with one of mankind's greatest problems—war and peace.

• There will probably be a preliminary period of argument back and forth on the date and site—just as there was before the Paris talks.

• Progress of the talks could well be influenced by "hardware" developments elsewhere.

Both sides in Paris are watching the battlefield in South Vietnam. Hanoi continues trying for successes to strengthen its bargaining hand.

During the missile talks, both sides will be continuing research into basic technology. If one should discover a new method of penetrating the enemy's defenses or blanketing out his offensive missiles, the strategic balance would shift.

And the missile negotiations also would be affected.

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By Robert A. Benson

Sunrise on Cape Cod

In the still of the early morning, a gull slips unobtrusively through the brisk, ocean air. Sunlight peeks through an overcast sky, and fishing boats roll quietly with the surf—signaling the dawn of a new day at Provincetown, Mass., on the tip of old Cape Cod.

'I will debate,' Nixon says of campaign plans

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

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New York

In a far-ranging interview in his Fifth Avenue apartment, Richard M. Nixon said he definitely would participate in television debates if he became the Republican presidential nominee.

"I will debate," he said. "But I have just come from talks with NBC people who are bearish about the prospect of Congress making provision for such debates. [George C.] Wallace's candidacy complicates it."

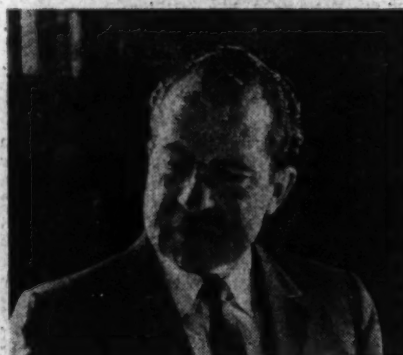
• Asked to state where he would put the emphasis in dealing with the urban crisis, Mr. Nixon said: "I place equal emphasis on finding answers to the urban problems and on maintaining law and order."

• He said he saw "much less frantic campaigning" ahead this year—with the candidates using TV more than ever before and exposing themselves less to the public than in recent presidential years.

• He charged President Johnson with taking on too much responsibility for domestic matters "at a time of our greatest threat to the keeping of the peace."

• As a president he said that Theodore Roosevelt would be his model and that he would conduct it like a "bully pulpit."

Further, he would upgrade both the cabi-



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Richard M. Nixon
Teddy Roosevelt would be his model

net and the vice-presidency, delegating much of the administration of domestic affairs to these men in order to devote most of his time to bringing about a peaceful world.

• Mr. Nixon said that while he was not ready yet to comment on Vietnam, with the

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Inside today

Tydings vs. Glassen: Gun-curb debate resumes



The Senate Judiciary Committee is about to take up gun legislation again. Differing viewpoints on tougher regulation are presented in articles by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland and Harold W. Glassen, president of the National Rifle Association of America.

First page, second section

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Mao maneuver Peking eases transition by stressing ideology

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

As Mao Tse-tung's rule over Communist China draws nearer its end, his followers have embarked on a new and urgent campaign to deify him.

The aim of the new "loyalty campaign," as it is called, appears twofold: first, it is intended to snuff out serious political opposition which lingers. Second, it is intended to enshrine Chairman Mao's ide-

ology in Communist China so that his standard-bearers can succeed him to power as his authorized spokesmen.

There are obvious religious overtones to the campaign.

Triptychs bearing Chairman Mao's picture are being sold in Peking shops, apparently designed to take the place of traditional Chinese family altars.

Soldiers are pledging obedience and taking oaths on banded knees before statues and photographs of Chairman Mao.

On Peking television, the background for many programs is a huge head of the Chinese Communist Party chairman, from which emanates sunlike rays. An electrical device makes the rays flicker and shimmer.

Britons see narrowing trade gap

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

In Westminster today there flourishes a surprisingly strong feeling that the tide has turned for Britain.

It is surprisingly strong because enormous shoals of international debt lie uncovered for everyone to see. And because huge volumes of money have flowed out on a six-month ebb through the biggest payments gap in memory. And because the level of the country's currency reserves has kept right on falling.

But in the House of Commons on July 4 Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins was calmly confident:

"We can look forward with reasonable confidence to a considerably better result on the balance of payments on combined current and long-term capital account in the second quarter of 1968 than in the first, despite the high visible trade deficits for April and May," he insisted.

Exports increasing

He discounted any prospect of, or any need of, further cuts in public spending.

Not only is the government's expenditure running at the planned rate, he added, but exports also are increasing at the planned rate. "Orders are at least fully up to forecast."

To this it might be added that production is up five points. Productivity is up even more. World trade is rising by something like 10 percent a year.

Restrictions on trade imposed by France will affect Britain only to a limited extent. Less than 5 percent of Britain's trade is with France.

One has the feeling, indeed, that France's actions have caused a lightening of the anxieties of Westminster.

At Geneva, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade now has given critical, reluctant, but inevitable approval to these emergency actions.

Thus as a last resort, if the flow of imports into Britain fails to slow down fast enough to bring about an actual balance of payments this winter, some form of import controls almost certainly can be introduced without serious international opposition.

Conditions compared

After all, France has no chronic balance-of-payments deficit, no shortage of reserves, no great international currency responsibilities. Britain, however, has all three. France has few excuses, Britain many.

Furthermore, holders of sterling would be most unwilling to see the value of their holding further reduced by yet another devaluation.

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Parental rule eroded

Meanwhile, in some Communist families throughout China, Chairman Mao has replaced father and mother. Children no longer recognize parental rule and instead respond only to self-discipline, inspired by reading the works of Chairman Mao.

In some factories, such as the Peking knitwear factory, small Maoist shrines have been built. Workers visit these before and after their labors.

Last month, Shanghai Radio reported that Army, Navy, and Air Force units in the city pledged in front of a Mao portrait to "obey him in everything, to follow him, and to serve him." The official New China News Agency reported that transport workers took a similar oath before Chairman Mao's portrait in Peking.

An article in the official Peking People's Daily tells how Chairman Mao's thought "enters the household" in the city of Tientsin. One worker in the Yaowu plastic wares factory, Mrs. Chang Hsiu-chen, started holding study classes in Mao-thought at her home after she finished work.

Daughter in revolt

But soon her 13-year-old daughter, inspired by Chairman Mao, was in revolt.

"Mother," said the child, as reported by the Communist paper, "has too much power as the head of the family. Whenever we do not meet with your approval you threaten us, and even beat us. This is wrong. From now on, you should use Mao's thought to educate us."

Mrs. Chang's son chipped in: "Right! From now on, we will listen to whoever speaks in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and support whoever acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings."

Chairman Mao is also, according to Communist journals, changing the relationship between husband and wife in China.

"Since Mao Tse-tung's thought entered the household," says a recent issue of People's Daily, "husband-wife relations have also changed. The husband of worker Chai Hung-fung had deep-rooted ideas of the prerogative of the husband in the past." Sometimes when his wife returned home late from Mao-study classes, says the paper, he reproached her.

Classes held at home

But Mrs. Chai started holding study classes at home. She helped her husband "realize that the idea of the prerogative of the husband is a remnant feudal idea left behind by the old society." The result, says the paper, was that her husband admitted his mistake and thereafter supported her taking part in study sessions at the factory.

In the past, says the newspaper, some parents "spoiled their children with good food, clothes, and games." Now, through holding Mao study classes in their homes, parents have put other things first, giving "class education and labor education to their children," and demanding that they "have boundless love for Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's works, and listen to Chairman Mao's words."

U.S. ponders barter with Soviet bloc

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

After a two-year silence, the idea of more American trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is beginning to stir again here.

No one expects actual legislation this year: Congress remains unwilling to offer more trade to nations helping the war effort in Hanoi.

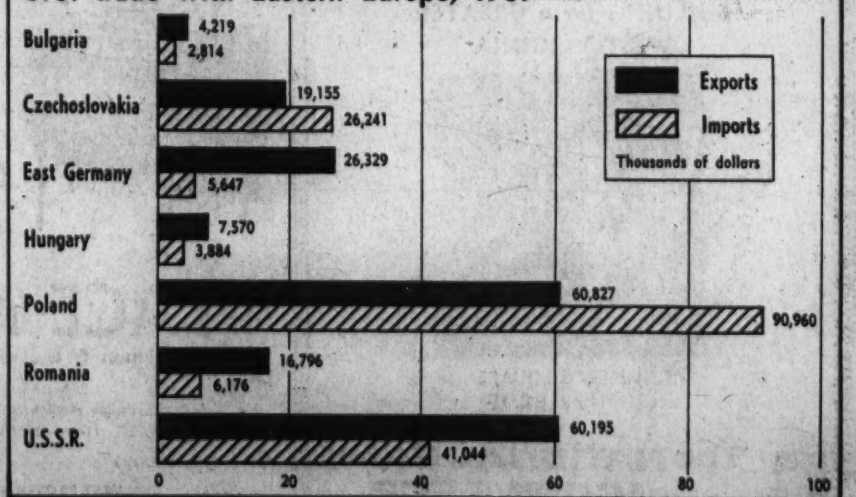
The State Department could not obtain a single hearing when it sent the President's East-West trade bill to Capitol Hill on May 11, 1966, despite Mr. Johnson's words, "Act we should and act we must." The department did not bother to resubmit the bill in 1967, nor will it do so in 1968.

And yet, as internal restlessness and change are seen increasingly in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania:

• A banking and currency subcommittee in the Senate is holding hearings on a joint resolution urging more nonstrategic trade—

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U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1967



By Henry Benson, staff artist

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Siberia to light up Paris?

Soviets map huge power grid

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Sometime late in the 1970's, the Soviet Union hopes to have an integrated electrical-power grid covering the entire country—one-sixth of the world's land area, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.

Should this prove feasible (and Soviet engineers say it will), there is no reason why London and Paris as well as Moscow and Leningrad should not benefit from power generated on the banks of the Angara and the Yenisei, nearly 5,000 miles to the east.

This was the vision unfolded by Pyotr Stepanovich Neporozhny, doctor of science and Minister of Power and Electrification of the Soviet Union. Dr. Neporozhny spoke at a press conference here publicizing the Seventh World Power Conference, to be held in Moscow Aug. 20-24 with the participation of representatives from 37 countries.

Lenin plan recalled

White-haired Dr. Neporozhny has been a power engineer throughout his career. After graduating from the Leningrad Institute of Water Transport in 1933, he worked on some of the country's largest hydropower projects before becoming successively Deputy Minister and then Minister of Electrification.

Electric power, Dr. Neporozhny fervently holds, is primary to a nation's economic development. Lenin inspired the Goelro, a far-seeing plan for electrification of the country in the early years of Soviet rule, and today many developing nations show a similar need.

Nuclear power, tidal power, and magneto-hydrodynamic generators converting heat into power without revolving turbines are all ways in which Dr. Neporozhny sees the Soviet Union and other countries solving the problem of maximizing power resources in the most efficient manner.

The Soviet Government's primary problem in the power field, the engineer said, is that 80 percent of power consumption is in European Russia, including the Urals, while 80 percent of potential power resources are in Siberia and the Far East.

Of course, Soviet planners busily plot aluminum and other power-demanding industries in the east. But a major proportion of the enormous quantities of new power being generated in Siberia and the east must be made to flow westward to the industrial areas of the Urals and European Russia.

The mammoth Krasnoyarsk Dam on the Yenisei, for instance, will have 10 turbines, each with a 500,000 kw. capacity, installed by 1970. Two more turbines, which will bring the station up to its full capacity of 6 million kw. will wait until the problem of transmission to European Russia is solved.

The Soviet Union already has 500,000-volt and 750,000-volt direct-current transmission lines. For distances longer than 3,000 kilometers, Dr. Neporozhny said, a direct-current line carrying 1.5 million volts will be needed. Such lines are being designed and tested, and he said that between 1975 and 1980 they would come into general use. Nowhere else in the world, he said, would an integrated national electric grid of such



High voltage

Transformers like these 200,000-volt units made in the Zaporozhye plant in the Ukraine will be needed when the Soviet Union's proposed power-grid giant is completed.

tremendous geographic extent be in operation.

Thermal units predominate

Eighty percent of the Soviet Union's electric power is generated from thermal stations, while 20 percent is hydroelectric. But thermal power requires wasteful consumption of fuel. A world task for electrical engineers is to reduce this waste, which reaches 80 percent and more.

Dr. Neporozhny favors magneto-hydrodynamic generators, which are still in the experimental stage but which have no revolving elements and which convert fuel into electric power at very high temperatures of 2,000 to 2,500 degrees C.

Soviet engineers are also intensively surveying water resources in European Russia so they can tap remaining unexploited sources and reduce this industry-heavy area's dependence on thermal power.

In European Russia, only 16 percent of power is water-generated; 84 percent is thermal. Dr. Neporozhny considers the optimum ratio to be 24 percent hydro, 76 percent thermal. This could be achieved, he said, if now-inaccessible streams on both sides of the lofty Caucasus range proved to be exploitable.

"If our studies show that hydropower from the Caucasus is more effective than creating new thermal-power stations in European Russia, we shall get to work on this," Dr. Neporozhny said.

Voice of opposition weak in French Assembly

By a special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The new French National Assembly that convenes July 11 will be badly in need of a coherent opposition voice.

As a result of national elections that ended June 30, the Gaullists and their allies will enter the new Assembly with 358 seats or 74 percent of the total.

President de Gaulle says that this heavy majority will help his government enact reforms that were demanded during this nation's month-long political crisis in May.

The opposition parties—now reduced to one-fourth of the Assembly—may have great difficulty making themselves heard in the coming months as new reforms are debated.

The strongest opposition to General de Gaulle lies, of course, in the left-wing parties, principally the Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left and the Communist Party.

Parties try to regroup

These two parties are currently struggling off the electoral battlefield and trying to regroup their forces.

Not only were they severely "punished" in the elections, but the unity that was slowly building between them prior to the May events has been badly shaken.

Both groups largely followed their own paths in May, each apparently hoping to profit in its own way from the crisis of Gaullism. Now that Gaullism has emerged victorious, both from the crisis and the elections, the two leftist groups are again eyeing each other and wondering if they can begin building together anew.

The Communist Party is calling once more for "unity of the Left." The Communists know that they need the support and cooperation of the non-Communist Left in order to gain any future ground in French politics.

The federation remains reserved about new starts toward unity. In a communiqué July 5 commenting on the elections, the federation's political bureau failed to make any mention of future moves in the Communists' direction.

Mitterrand criticized

François Mitterrand, president of the federation, talked openly during the election campaign about the federation's being a "third way" between communism and Gaullism, and the Communists criticized him for it. There are rumors that Mr. Mitterrand will resign as a result of recent setbacks, but as of now there is no other federation leader deemed likely to succeed him.

Socialist Guy Mollet, a key leader of the

federation, has said that there is no reason why there should not be new efforts now toward unity with the Communists. Gaston Defferre, Socialist Mayor of Marseille and another important man in the federation, has also indicated his willingness to "begin again."

The left-wing voice in the new parliament will be further muffled by the absence of former Premier Pierre Mendès-France, who was defeated in his reelection attempt in Grenoble.

Strong candidate faced

He had no deep roots in Grenoble but was facing a strong Gaullist candidate long known there. Moreover, Mr. Mendès-France had no support from a nationally strong and respected political organization.

Long a political "loner," he has maintained fringe membership in the United Socialist Party, a small and diverse group of intellectuals and young people of the extreme Left.

Mr. Mendès-France was seen as the only prominent leftist leader who maintained links with youth and students during the May revolt. He appeared at a large student rally at Charléty stadium May 27, and was afterward accused by many political figures of appearing to "favor revolution."

Spain grumbles to new U.S. envoy

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

The arrival in Madrid of Robert F. Wagner to take up his duties as United States Ambassador to Spain has touched off rather rapping comment here on the future of the defense agreements which have linked the two countries for 15 years.

The agreement will lapse next September but can be extended another five years by mutual consent.

Spain, however, will not be content with their mere extension, it is stressed here. What is wanted is a thorough revamping of the agreements on lines more favorable to Spain.

Moreover, acceptance of new military agreements will depend on how far the United States is prepared to go to correct certain political and economic policies which have angered General Franco's government.

As spelled out by the Madrid press, which has always accurately reflected government thinking on foreign relations, Spain's position on the forthcoming negotiations is this:

The strategic value of Spain as an ally of the United States today is much greater because of Soviet fleet penetration of the Mediterranean, the withdrawal of France from the NATO military structure, and the handing over to revolutionary pro-Soviet

Algeria of the big French naval base of Mers el Kébir.

At the same time, Spain feels, American bases on Spanish soil are an invitation to hostile attack.

Implied behind this argument is the wish for new military accords which would grant Spain territorial security. Spain is not a member of NATO and its military ties with the United States are technically not a full-fledged alliance, by treaty.

As part of a package deal on revised defense agreements, Spain wants the United States to halt visits to Gibraltar by American warships and to back at the United Nations Spain's claim to the British crown colony and military base.

Another sore point, whose solution Spain ties to the extension of military accords, is the Johnson plan for halting the dollar drain abroad as it applies to Spain.

The defense agreements permitted the United States to build and use air and naval installations on Spanish soil. The air bases have lost much of their usefulness because of technological advances in weaponry.

In exchange for the bases the United States has reequipped much of Spain's armed forces and provided economic aid totaling \$1,133,900,000, of which more than half was in grant aid.

Economic aid ended in 1964. But military aid which totaled \$1,709,100,000 by 1964—two-thirds of which was grant aid—has continued at the rate of \$10 million a year.

★Britons see narrowing of import-export gap

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tion. If imports do not respond to government fiscal policies, another devaluation would appear to be the only alternative to such import controls.

But the view in Westminster is that the level of imports will surely begin to fall from now on. In other words, the British balance of payments is about to begin to come right.

In the new issue of the Director, the monthly organ of the Institute of Directors, the institute's economic adviser, William Clarke, states that he expects to see a fall in the trade gap to between £10 million and £20 million (between \$24 and \$48 million) a month in the second half of this year.

Reduction expected

With no further defense commitments being undertaken overseas, and with official aid stabilized, he also expects a gradual reduction in government spending abroad to begin.

Meanwhile, he points out, Britain's earnings on "invisible trade"—banking, insurance, shipping, tourism, and so on—are continuing to rise. The annual total probably will go to £600 million this year and £700 million next.

Capital spending by industry meanwhile is up 5 percent. The overall rise conceals a slight fall in manufacturing investment. But, the Board of Trade reports, surveys of intentions show that manufacturing in-

vestment will begin to increase too from now on.

Of course, serious perils lurk in Britain's path. There could be another run on the pound if international confidence in Britain faltered. There could be industrial unrest arising in part from trade-union opposition to income restriction and in part from a union-government political clash.

There could be strikes. There could be continuing inflation, at a rate that might take the value out of devaluation. There could even be a world monetary crisis, putting a very sharp brake on progress of world trade.

But—and at least this is what is felt quite strongly in Westminster now—none of this alters the fact that the underlying tide in the economic affairs of Britain has truly turned at last.

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Christie's sells U.S. paintings

By Reuters

London

Two watercolors by American painter Charles Marion Russell sold for £20,475 (\$49,140) at Christie's auction house.

Lyn Parker of Midwest City, Okla., paid £11,550 for "Indians firing at a Muledeer" and a London dealer paid £8,925 for "Indians Herding Horses Across a River."

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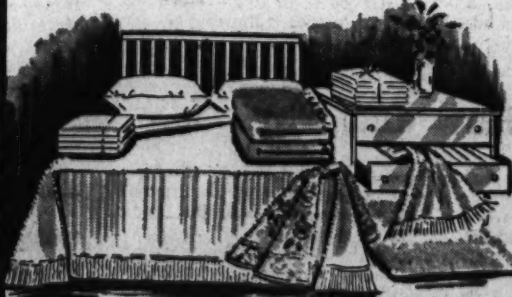
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*Nixon says: 'I will debate'

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Paris talks going on, that both parties would have to make their positions clear at the national conventions. "Both conventions in their platform are going to have to speak on Vietnam. What they will say, I do not know. It remains to be seen."

Asked about his position on Vietnam and whether he had changed his views since the Paris peace talks, the former Vice-President said "No, I have not."

"It is a new framework," he added. "But my basic principles have not changed. Our objective is to end the war, by negotiations if possible, in a way that will discourage aggression and reduce the chances of an other war—and increase chances of an era of peace in the Pacific."

"But I can't say anything at this time. I must do nothing that might prejudice the chances of reaching a negotiated settlement. The administration must have a chance in its negotiations. There must be just one negotiator for the United States—no outsiders."

Elaborating on this comment about a "much-less-frantic" campaign this year, he said: "I don't think either candidate is going to do this on a day-to-day basis."

Effective campaigning

Asked whether the assassinations had brought about these changes, Mr. Nixon said, "No, people still are entitled to see the candidate, shake his hand, and talk to him. This will continue." But he went on to say that there would actually be much less of this during the upcoming campaign—but not because of the assassinations.

"We have learned," he said, "that we can use our time more effectively by putting the emphasis on television." He said that "heavy use of modern communications" was simply better in terms of reaching the American people than running around the country shaking hands.

Asked for his concept of the presidency, Mr. Nixon said: "The presidency today is a very different position than it was 50 years ago, or even 10 years ago. It can be said the leadership of the United States in the last one-third of this century will determine the survival of this world." He continued:

"In this field of resolving fear abroad, I think the president has a responsibility that cannot be delegated. It is in this area in which he should make a major effort. He must find a way of administering domestic problems in such a way that he is not so tied down that he cannot give his best effort in the area in which he, alone, can make the decisions—keeping the peace."

Here he turned to President Johnson and said: "In the last eight years it has been a time of our greatest threat to the keeping of the peace. During this time President Johnson drew so much of the responsibility [on domestic matters] to himself that he was not able to give sufficient attention to foreign affairs. This must be changed."

'Strong Cabinet'

How would he do it? we asked. "We must have a very strong Cabinet," he said. I would have a Cabinet of the most outstanding men in the country. I would hold them responsible for getting their jobs done. I would give them credit when they did. And blame them when they didn't."

"I would also bring about a great upgrading of the vice-presidency. Some of this responsibility for domestic affairs would be delegated to him."

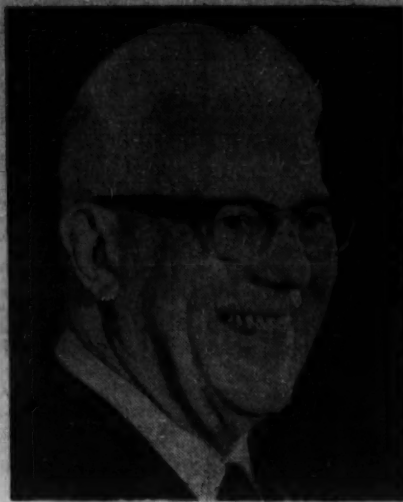
"I suggest that the president must restore and revitalize the Cabinet system so that he can devote most of his time to achieving peace in the world."

His model? "I have in mind a president much like Teddy Roosevelt. If I were President I would make it a 'bully pulp.' There must be leadership which establishes responsibility for law and for the conduct of the American system. I think the president in this field can be most effective at the open leader of the country—in establishing law and order and in bringing about the reconciliation between the races."

Wallace vote assessed

When asked where he would put the emphasis in dealing with the urban crisis, he said: "I place equal emphasis on finding answers to the urban problems and on maintaining law and order. When the balance swings up or down you lose your objective. You can't have progress before order because disorder destroys progress. And you can't have order without progress. You can suppress people for a while. But in the end people will break out."

Of the impact of the Wallace vote on the election: "He will get much less at election time than now. I confidently believe the American people will vote for one of the two candidates and not waste their vote



Associated Press Wirephoto

Chief Justice speaks out

In one of his rare press conferences, retiring Chief Justice Earl Warren told newsmen he would return to the Supreme Court in October if the Senate fails to confirm the nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas, as his successor. He rejected the idea that President Johnson is a "lame duck" president and asserted the Chief Executive has a right to appoint new members to the high court.

on a third-party candidate, Wallace may win in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and perhaps Georgia. He is very strong in those states."

To the question, "Which candidate would be hurt most by a Wallace candidacy," Mr. Nixon said: "I think that Wallace would pull more votes away from me than he would from [Hubert H.] Humphrey—just as [Sen. Eugene J.] McCarthy would pull more votes away from Humphrey than from myself."

"But both Wallace and McCarthy appeal to the protest vote, people who normally would be voting for the 'outs' and who would normally be voting for a Republican in this election. So I would be losing some of this protest vote to both Wallace and McCarthy."

Of Senator McCarthy's possible candidacy: "I doubt if he becomes a candidate. He might back another candidate."

Of Senator McCarthy possibly going to Paris to confer with representatives from North Vietnam: "He would be out of his mind to do this. It is my view that it is easy for North Vietnam to do this, but any candidate would be out of his mind to talk to them. Anyone doing this simply takes the chance of destroying chances of settlement. It might be politically profitable for McCarthy. But it is not the way to do it."

Humphrey asks hearings on party platform

By the Associated Press

Waverly, Minn.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has asked the chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee to hold public hearings around the country to give rank-and-file Democrats a voice in the shaping of the party's platform.

In a letter to Rep. Hale Boggs (D) of Louisiana, committee chairman, Mr. Humphrey urged the committee to "view conditions firsthand and hold personal conversations with people throughout the country who might not otherwise be heard."

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the Vice-President's rival for the Democratic nomination, has contended that the Democratic organization plans to run the convention without giving heed to the views of Senator McCarthy and his supporters.

"If we are to make clear," Mr. Humphrey wrote Mr. Boggs, "that our party is fully aware of the currents of change which are running swiftly in America and the world, and that it is truly responsible to the needs and problems of the future, I believe every Democrat must have a full vote in the shaping of our 1968 platform."

Offering his cooperation, Mr. Humphrey said he hopes Mr. Boggs will see fit, "either through the full platform committee or through subcommittees between now and the convention, to hold public hearings and conduct public forums throughout the country where all interested may participate."

Racial reform at San Jose State

By Curtis J. Sitemer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

The black militants call it "racism." A college president, Robert D. Clark, calls it "white-ism."

Either way, both say they want to erase it from the blackboards of San Jose State College here. And they are working together to do so.

This urban, state-supported school has a near-unique approach to the racial crisis which is rocking college campuses across the nation. It neither bucks nor placates its minority militants. But it tries to gear them in to the educational processes.

For example, San Jose State blacks are developing their own black studies courses—in history, music, art, and sociology.

Textbooks collected

They are working in area high schools—under the College Commitment Program—as volunteer counselors.

They are collecting used textbooks to lend to minority and other underprivileged students who can't afford to buy them.

They are working with school-admissions and student-services officials to facilitate the enrollment of Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

They are assisting the athletic staff to work out guidelines to eliminate racial discrimination in intercollegiate sports.

And they are prodding the community surrounding the campus to provide "open housing" for all students.

Last fall these same forces—mainly militant black students—hurled angry charges of discrimination at college officials and threatened the campus with physical violence.

Game canceled

The school's opening varsity football game was canceled because of these tensions. And certain community and state leaders responded by demanding that "disturbers" be banned from the campus.

The school's president, Dr. Clark, reacted differently, however. He set in motion a campuswide investigation of alleged discriminatory practices. He asked sororities and fraternities to come up with inventive plans to integrate their groups. He appointed an "ombudsman" to listen to complaints about unfair treatment of students. And he opened channels for meaningful dialogue between whites, blacks, Mexican-Americans, and other racial groups.

Dr. Clark has on his own faculty an outspoken, searing critic of the white commu-

nity, Prof. Harry Edwards. This towering former basketball star turned sociologist now is the main force behind the threatened Olympic boycott by American Negroes.

Values in focus

To many whites, Mr. Edwards is a dangerous agitator—dedicated to undercutting athletics and keeping the pot boiling on the campuses. But to Dr. Clark—who says he wants to shake his school loose from "institutional inertia" and "indifference to the great problems of the day"—he is a valuable ally.

"I've learned a lot about the values of the American male," confides the college president. "Athletics comes first. God, mother, and country second."

"People are angered at Edwards really because he has upset the athletic applecart."

In line with his campaign to stamp out "white-ism" at his school, Dr. Clark is urging his faculty to seek out minority teachers. He also is asking financial support from the local San Jose business community to supplement federal funds to support minority students who can't afford to pay for their own educations.

Next fall, the school's Educational Opportunity Program will be in full swing. Funds now are available to assist 300 ghetto youngsters. Program officials would like to enroll twice this number of "special" students.

More than 100 of the college faculty members have already pledged to devote at least one hour a week next year to tutoring and counseling these new admittees. And militant student groups—including United

Black Students for Action (UBSA) and Mexican-American Students Coalition (MASC)—promise to help with their orientation to college life.

"These are our brothers and sisters. And we want them to feel that they are welcome here," says Tim Knowles, president of the United Black Students. Mr. Knowles, who has just earned his undergraduate degree at SJSU, is remaining on campus to assist with the new Educational Opportunity Program.

Motivation stressed

"Some of these kids are from the hard-core ghetto," he says. "Their high-school counselors told them they didn't have it to go to college, and many of them believed it until we came along and gave them hope."

"Black people are motivated by what they hear from other successful black people."

Mr. Knowles—as do many of his black colleagues—insists that "racism" still exists at San Jose State College. But he sees definite progress being made at erasing it.

And Dr. Clark—who quickly admits that his campus still harbors the seeds of turmoil—is moderately optimistic about the future.

"Many of our rules of thumb—our admissions policies, for example, work against us," he says. "These criteria tend to wipe out the poor—the minority youngster."

"And the militants continue to condemn these things. But at the same time, they want to get into the system."

For many of them the university can be the first transition from despair to hope."

Second of four articles on Western college students and the urban crisis.

Dodd predicts influx of guns

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D) of Connecticut contends a flood of foreign military-surplus firearms will enter the United States before new import restrictions take effect unless President Johnson moves to prevent it.

The omnibus crime-control bill recently enacted takes effect Dec. 1.

In a letter to the President, Senator Dodd said since the bill was passed, importers have been scrambling to obtain licenses to bring in large quantities of weapons. The trend could be seen even before the bill was enacted, he said.

Senator Dodd, chief author of the gun-control provisions in the bill, said more than 3 million guns may be imported before the end of the year unless Mr. Johnson intervenes. He recommended an executive order to block the importations.

Dec. 1 was chosen as the effective date in order to give federal agencies time to get set up for their new enforcement duties, Senator Dodd said.

"It was never my intention," he said, "to give importers ample time to import millions of weapons."

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From the collection of Philip Johnson, New York

'Flag' (1954)

13 stripes and 48 stars, rendered in encaustic on newspaper over composition board, mark this work by Jasper Johns. It is included in the "Art of the Real: USA 1948-68" exhibition now at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Television and black America: stirrings in the networks

By Louise Sweeney

New York

A white friend of mine who thinks of himself as a liberal was talking one day about black demands for more television time. "They already have that ex-sports-caster who does the news at 1 a.m." (Bob Teague on WNBC-TV). "What more do they want?" he asked. And he wasn't kidding.

You know what more they want if you've been tuned in to this summer's TV cram course on black America. In the last few weeks there have been three major programs, all heralds of TV series to come throughout the summer. They are CBS's seven-part series, "Of Black America," ABC's six-part series, "Time for Americans," and NET's "Black Journal," a monthly one-hour program which will continue throughout the year. The second in the CBS series runs Tuesday, July 9; in the NET series, Wednesday, July 10, and in the ABC series, Thursday, July 11.

The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders said, "The media report and write from the standpoint of a white man's world. The ills of the ghetto, the difficulties of life there, the Negro's burning sense of grievance, are seldom conveyed. . . . This . . . is not excusable in an institution that has the mission to educate and reform the whole of our society." Programs like the three just aired are a direct response to the commission's criticism of the media.

Black history

For the white viewer, the programs are a series of major and minor revelations. There was Bill Cosby on CBS's "Black History: Lost, Stolen, or Strayed," telling us that it was a black man who invented the process of refining white sugar, a black man who invented the machine that first mass-produced shoes, a black man who was first at the North Pole, that there were 5,000 black cowboys in the old West, that 186,000 black soldiers fought on the Union side in the Civil War, that four regiments of black soldiers fought with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan Hill. "That's all lost in our history books," said Bill Cosby gently.

The low-key informality and dry wit that are Cosby trademarks served him well in this program. But it was his tone of loving rebuke—like a father with a wayward child—that brought home his message: white America has ignored, vilified, distorted, or lampooned the image of the black American. After tracing the black cultural heritage he showed works of art by Klee, Picasso, and Modigliani with the African art which inspired them. Then he added, "You gotta give us a little more than rhythm."

Image in the arts

One of the most effective segments of this program was a clip-by-clip review of how American films have traditionally and falsely stereotyped the black as a shuffling, lazy, cackling Steppin' Fetchit or Aunt Jemima. He traced film "attacks on the black man" from "Birth of a Nation," through all the 6,000 maid, chauffeur, porter, janitor, cook, and mammy roles that Hollywood has limited them to until recently. He spoke bitterly of "fine actors who had to play baboons to make a buck." Seeing all those scenes together you could understand what terrible harm films have done to the black image.

This first in CBS's "Of Black America" series was brilliantly done—compelling, informative, and even entertaining. It took a different and, I think, a more difficult route than the first of the ABC series, "Time for Americans," titled "Bias and the Mass Media." For that program the network assembled four eloquent black spokesmen: performer and SCLC board-of-directors member Harry Belafonte, actress Lena Horne, essayist-poet-critic Larry Neal, and psychiatrist-teacher-writer Dr. Alvin Poussaint, along with ABC's white moderator Frank Reynolds.

Putting a group of concerned people in front of a microphone to talk about their concern is one of the less costly and time-consuming ways of covering a subject. But

in this case the ideas unleashed made the hour a stimulating one, full of insights.

There was a lot of what Harry Belafonte calls "black passion" to move the viewer. There was Mr. Belafonte saying, "I do not want to be integrated into a burning house. I do not want black power to be able to meet the decay and disorder of white power on a one-to-one basis. I want it to be transitional; I want to go in for something with some spiritually higher order than what I have inherited from the patterns set down by the white community."

And Mr. Neal reinforcing that: "I want to see black people in a positive thing (in the media), where you see a black man and a black woman who love each other and are raising their children, even in this contest of blood and violence, trying to raise their children in a spiritual manner. I want that image to be realistic."

Recommendations

They notched off the specific things the networks could do: Larry Neal said: since blacks represent 25 percent of the population, so give blacks 25 percent of the air time—in prime time. Make black-owned TV stations a possibility. Harry Belafonte said: hire the hundreds of black writers who refuse to write the way the networks now want them to write. Miss Horne said: hire black cameramen and audio men and black programmers.

Dr. Poussaint said: stop advertising that white is right and use black models and actors in ads; stop sending white reporters

out to ask white people about the black situation. It was Mr. Belafonte who added, "Why is it that Dr. Poussaint, why is it that Kenneth Clark, why is it that great sociologists, historians, all kinds of people are not called upon as a permanent part of network staff to be paid a fee and to come in and to really and truly lay it on for the network from the black perspective?"

Doing their thing

Later in the program he suggested that "every network get together . . . and say fine, we'll give one or two hours a week between eight and nine . . . let's surrender . . . one hour of our time, or two hours a week of our time to black artists, to black writers, to black people, and let them do their thing. That to me would be a very important practical way of doing it. Don't give us 7 a.m. in the morning and 1 a.m. (the times donated by New York's WNEW-TV to black programming) and don't give us five-minute blurbs and don't bring us on this kind of talk show. . . ."

National Educational Television has so far presented the most pragmatic step in black programming. Instead of talking about what TV should do, it does it—under the direction of a black editor, Louis Potter.

The first of its "Black Journal" series actually covered the black story as it had happened that month: A reporter from Ebony magazine covering Mrs. Martin Luther King's fiery speech during Harvard University's Class Day; a dialogue between

'The art of the real'—eliminating obstacles

By Christopher Andreas

New York

"The Art of the Real: USA 1948-1968" presents in capsule form a history of the development of "high art" in the United States from the time when it achieved autonomy—when it broke away from European traditions and attitudes with a sudden burst of vigor in the '40's—until today. Its organizer, E. C. Goossen, has had the originality to suggest that the artists who have come into prominence in the '60's are more direct descendants of the original so-called "abstract expressionists" than is usually assumed. In this way Donald Judd can be seen to relate to David Smith, Frank Stella to Jackson Pollock, and Ralph Humphrey to Clifford Still—the younger generation to the older—in surprising ways.

Why the art of the "real"? The thesis is that American abstract art has moved further and further away from realism—the imitation of the outside world—and closer to a self-existence in which the work, as Mr. Goossen writes in his lucid and intelligent catalogue essay, is "in the form of the simple, irreducible, irrefutable object."

At the same time artists have abandoned many other "art-qualities." Their increasing interest in actuality, specificity, and wholeness has caused many of them to throw out of the window concepts of idealism, metaphor, symbolism, and the compositional act of balancing one detail of a work with another.

The made object

The most intensely realized examples of this interest in the reality of the made object—works by Tony Smith, John McCracken, or Carl Andre—have stimulated a tremendous search for appropriate labels. "Minimal" art is the one which appears to have a

strong following, but all kinds of other terms have been invented, literalist, reductive, rejective, and "ABC" art among them.

The title "art of the real" seems to be more appropriate than any, and has the added advantage of drawing together a number of historical threads instead of suggesting that the art of the '60's is an entire refutation of the art of the '50's and '40's.

Under this title, not only do the more obvious stylistic connections between today's object makers and earlier artists such as Newman and Kelly become clearer, but also actual links come to light between artists whose works superficially appear to have little in common. In 1949 Mark Rothko was writing about his aim of eliminating "all obstacles between the painter and the idea, and between the idea and the observer."

Jasper Johns in the early '50's began painting images like flags which were in their original form flat like the paint on the canvas, thus reducing illusionism and increasing actuality. Morris Louis soaked stained his canvases with color so that there is no longer any attempt to disguise his means. One is faced with the bare fact of color and cloth—no magical claims or imitation of the ethereal. Louis's color is, rather than seems to be, of magic immateriality.

'Shall we dance'

It is of course undeniable that today's artists have deliberately removed from their work the basic stylistic aspects of abstract expressionism. The sculpture of Judd or Morris is abstract but not expressionistic. Stella removed very largely from his painting what Lawrence Alloway has called the "shall we dance" aspect of Pollock's running skein paintings.

The works are consciously and deliberately planned, like architecture, and often fabricated at a factory to the artist's specifications. But the results—the physical, finished work—is no less personal and no less surprising to the artist. The emotive activity of abstract expressionism has been abandoned, but intense feeling about or identification with one of Tony Smith's inscrutable black forms—for all their stillness and apparent simplicity—is just as possible as with a Rothko.

The individuality of the artist is in fact as definitely stamped on McCracken's shiny blue plaque leaning against the wall or on Paul Feeley's interlocking shapes or on the work of Stella or LeWitt as on a painting by Still or Pollock. Mr. Goossen points out how much variety has been achieved "given conditions and limitations that we once might have thought could lead only to empty repetition and boredom."

Invitation to viewers

Certainly this exhibition cannot reasonably be condemned for lack of variety, and very few of the artists in it could be honestly accused of lack of originality or inventiveness. The art is not pretentious; much of it is the simple end result of a complex attitude. The viewer is invited to use both his senses and his mind, and the exhibition is certain to be a loss if he expects the artist to do all the work.

One visitor at the members' preview shrugged his way past one of Ad Reinhardt's paintings composed of nine slightly different black squares. It didn't make too much sense to him. He had his sunglasses on.

Ann-Margret on TV

"Ann-Margret and the Men in Her Life" will be presented on CBS television Dec. 1 at 9 p.m. Among the star's guests will be Bob Hope and Wally Cox. The musical variety show is to be directed by David Winters.

Henze: 'New things are on the horizon'

By Everett Helm

Rome

Hans Werner Henze, by all odds the most successful (and very probably the most gifted) among the postwar German composers, is a strange and somewhat puzzling figure in today's musical scene. His life and works fall into two clearly defined periods that might be called "German" and "Italian"—or, if you prefer, "radical" and "less radical." I deliberately avoid the word "conservative," for his "less radical" compositions still strike many audiences as being very "modern."

Born in the provincial town of Güttersloh in 1926, Henze spent the first 27 years of his life mainly in Germany, where he achieved fame after war's end as an enfant terrible and leader of the budding avant garde.

"My real music study began in Heidelberg in 1946, when I became a pupil of Wolfgang Fortner," Henze relates. "To him I owe a thorough grounding in traditional methods of composition, strict counterpoint, and fugue. At the same time, he introduced me to modern music and its esthetic problems."

Two years later Henze went to Paris to study for a time with René Leibowitz, from whom he learned the workings of 12-tone technique and came to understand how he could apply this method to his own artistic needs. New compositions poured from his pen: the operas "Das Wundertheater" and "Boulevard Solitude"; the ballets "Jack Pudding," "Labyrinth," "The Idiot," and others; three symphonies (1947-51), a violin concerto, a piano concerto, chamber music. Each new work was greeted with cheers by the "progressives" and with groans (often with boos and catcalls) by the traditionally minded.

A troubled spirit

But Henze's spirit was more and more troubled, despite his many performances and his wide acclaim. "The free, happy postwar years were over. Everything in public life pointed toward restoration. A new type of artistic umpire emerged, an élite of connoisseurs—sarcastic, acrid in its judgments of what was 'permitted' and what was 'not permitted.'"

Like other Germans before him, Henze found in Italy the atmosphere in which he could live and work happily and produc-

tively. His move to Naples in 1953 is closely connected with his artistic change of heart, with his realization that for him the strictly serial method of composing was insufficient.

"I went through my period of experimentation as quickly as possible," Henze states, "in order to acquire a vocabulary that suited my artistic purposes."

This new vocabulary was first manifested in the opera "King Stag." It is a highly flexible vocabulary that employs tonal, bitonal, polytonal, and serial procedures in a nonsystematic, nonschematic way. In it, a major role is assigned to melody, "this pure source of illumination which can only be discovered in childlike rapture."

The extent of its flexibility is demonstrated by such differently constituted operas as "The Prince of Homburg," "Elegy for Young Lovers," "The Young Lord," and "The Bassarids"; in the ballets "Dance Marathon" (with jazz elements) and "Undine"; in such works for voice and orchestra as "Five Neapolitan Songs" and "Nocturnes and Arias" and in the choral works "Novae de Infinito Laudes," "Muses of Sicily."

A cosmopolite

To the question as to his present "position" in the world of music, Henze replied: "On the one hand I feel that I am alone. But that is what I wanted, practically; it is as if my entire struggle has been to achieve this solitude. On the other hand, I know several young composers whose aims are very different from those of the antiquated post-Webern tendency."

At 42, Henze is a thoroughgoing cosmopolite, at home in the capitals of Europe but happiest in his new country house near Rome, where he can work in peace and quiet. The same facility that makes Henze a fluent linguist complements his extraordinary technical mastery in composition and accounts for the astonishing number of his published works.

Henze is optimistic about the future course of music. At the moment, he feels, "we have an aging modernity, but it seems to be too soon for the renaissance. We are confronted with a tired, nervous, and bankrupt material which must be revitalized and refashioned, seen and interpreted in a new light."

Serial and post-serial techniques cannot solve the problem, according to Henze: "What is taught in the academies as learnable modernism is a kind of colloquial speech that can no longer contribute even to super-

ficial Gebrauchsmusik—a vernacular in which not a single new word is possible. Any corrective in the form of a return to old practices seems more stimulating and more promising.

"New things are on the horizon—truths that recall the beauty of bygone centuries. Only one thing is certain: The new and the different, so vociferously demanded in some circles, will bear little resemblance to what those circles hope for and expect."

Today on the Home Forum page will be found an essay by Hans Werner Henze in which he discusses his own music. This is the eighth of ten weekly pairs of articles.

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Soviets hail Czech aid to party

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A campaign to support pro-Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia against the "black forces of reaction" is going on throughout the Soviet Union, from Vladivostok on the Pacific to Leningrad on the Baltic.

Though nearly two weeks have gone by since Pravda first splashed news of "friendship meetings" in factories and workshops across the country, the campaign shows no sign of abating. Trud, the trade union newspaper, for instance, carried a report from Leningrad on July 4 quoting a worker at the Barricade Ferroconcrete works:

"We Soviet workers are concerned that in Czechoslovakia there are to be found people who threaten the brotherhood of our peoples. We do not doubt that the working class and the working intelligentsia of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will defend the achievements of socialism in their country, will be loyal to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, to our friendship."

Concern indicated

At the official level, Soviet-Czech relations are delicate but correct. There is a constant exchange of delegations of one kind or another between the two countries. Top Czech leaders, have repeatedly stressed friendship with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of their policy, and these assurances have been faithfully noted in the Soviet press.

But Moscow obviously is concerned over the "anti-Soviet" and "anti-Soviet" tendencies being ventilated in Czechoslovakia these days. The Soviets have responded with a number of sharply polemical articles against writer Jan Prochazka, Party Secretary Cestmir Cesar, and others.

The nationwide campaign at factories and places of work apparently complements and underpins these public polemics. It was occasioned by a letter sent June 20 by representatives of the Czechoslovak Peoples Militia to the Soviet Embassy in Prague. The letter said the militia would not



Alan Bond Associates

School bus, Persian Gulf

The good old local school bus is pretty much the same the world over. This one makes its rounds delivering pupils to the Dubai Girls School, Dubai, in case you have forgotten, is one of the Trucial States on the Persian Gulf.

allow anyone, "whoever he might be, to slander or to place under threat the principles of building socialism and communism, formulated by V. I. Lenin and for whose realization into life we established the foundation in February, 1949 [year of the Communist take-over in Prague]."

Journalists denounced

"We do not agree with, and dissociate ourselves from, the irresponsible activities of certain journalists who, imitating various concoctions of the Western press, are trying to undermine our friendship." The letter concluded with a pledge not to "betray" Communist ideals.

Four days after publishing this letter, Pravda prominently displayed news of the meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. At each of these meetings, participants

drafted cables and letters to be sent to the Czechoslovak leadership, supporting the militia's sentiments. A typical letter, composed by workers of a shipbuilding plant in Gorky on the Volga, said:

Meetings noted briefly

"We greet your firm determination to protect Socialist achievements of the Czech people from any encroachments and your clear class position regarding all those elements who by their actions endanger Leninist principles of Socialist construction."

"You declare that you disagree and separate yourselves from the irresponsible actions of certain journalists... Who try to undermine our friendship. Sharing your revolutionary concern, we are firmly convinced that the heroic working class of Czechoslovakia, united and consolidating all

workers around itself, will give a worthy rebuff to all anti-Soviet and anti-Soviet elements."

Rude Pravo, the Czech equivalent of Pravda, briefly noted these meetings as follows:

"Soviet dailies on Thursday [June 27] carried reports on numerous manifestations of friendships of the Soviet people toward the people of Czechoslovakia in reply to the letter of the activists of [the] people's militia."

The paper then listed the organizations where the meetings took place, and noted that the speakers were "mainly people who had been close to Czechoslovakia, especially former soldiers, who had fought to liberate our country." There was no comment on the nature of these meetings or on the sentiments expressed therein.

Bonn stresses A-policy role for have-nots

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger lays great stress on the efforts of major non-nuclear powers to hammer out a joint approach to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

He told a news conference July 5 that West Germany would be neither a "gang leader" nor a passive bystander when the world's nonnuclear states meet in Geneva next month.

West Germany, Japan, India, and other important nations are deeply concerned, lest the American-Soviet treaty deprive them of security and of full access to nuclear fuel for peaceful uses.

Bonn in particular reportedly wants an American guaranty to defend West Germany against nuclear attack, even if NATO should be dissolved.

Dr. Kiesinger also declared Germany would take the lead in trying to give "new impulse" to the Common Market, perhaps through a summit conference of the Six.

Plug for 'old politicians'

Europe's "restless youth," the Chancellor added, should be shown that "old politicians" still had the energy and vision to unite the Continent.

Dr. Kiesinger regretted that nothing had come of his earlier call in Rome in May, 1967, for a summit conference. The Chancellor implied he would discuss the issue with President de Gaulle in September.

Speaking of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Kiesinger indicated his government was leaning over backward not to give the Soviets an excuse to apply new pressure on the Czech regime in Prague.

Thus a visit to Prague at this time by West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, Dr. Kiesinger said, could be misunderstood in Eastern Europe.

With goodwill on both sides, the Chancellor saw no reason why Czechoslovakia and West Germany could not iron out the problems which still keep them from diplomatic relations.

Dr. Kiesinger refused to comment on the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. His government, he said, operated from the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and would like to see this principle universally followed.

The Chancellor spoke less than 24 hours after he had testified in a war-crimes trial in Bonn. Dr. Kiesinger acknowledged that he had become a Nazi Party member in 1933 and rose eventually to become deputy chief of the radio propaganda section of Hitler's Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Kiesinger testified that, despite his position, he had not known until late in World War II that Jews were being systematically killed by the Nazis. He said he had dismissed allied reports to that effect as "atrocity propaganda."

On trial was a former German diplomat, accused of complicity in the slaying of more than 11,000 Jews. Defense lawyers called Dr. Kiesinger as a witness to prove that a relatively high-ranking official might not have known of the Jewish program.

London seed money bears fruit

Britain hitches optics to 'star' researcher

Imaginative research has boosted Britain to the forefront of the highly competitive optics industry. Now it is challenged to turn the know-how into profit. This, the first of two articles, outlines what the research has achieved.

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

When it comes to designing fine optical equipment, Britain has quietly become a world leader.

Over the past seven years, scientists at the University of London's Imperial College have given British industry the design know-how to turn out advanced lens systems.

At the same time, they have been helping foreign laboratories and observatories solve tough instrumental problems. This includes drawing the blueprints for correction lenses to improve the "vision" of the famed 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar.

Their ability to give such help represents part of the payoff of long-term government investment in a program to hone Britain's skill in lens design. It shows what strong support can do to promote a promising new technology.

Started in 1960

It started in 1960 when Dr. C. G. Wynne left industry for Imperial College to see what he could do to take the drudgery out of designing lenses.

Any optical engineer can rough out a lens system fairly quickly. Then comes the battle to make it a good one. He may have to juggle more than a hundred different factors to cut the distortions of that system to an acceptable minimum.

Doing these calculations by hand made a burdensome job of even simple lens design. It put many theoretical refinements out of practical reach.

Yet an electronic computer can handle this kind of "dog work" superbly. So Dr. Wynne and his new optical design group got the assignment of programming a computer for the job.

The government, through what was then the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), agreed to put money into the project for seven years. The Ministry of Aviation also helped with funds. It was

one of the first government programs to nourish the seed of a new technology.

A typical project

A job Dr. Wynne did recently for American physicists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, Long Island, typifies the success of that program.

At Brookhaven, physicists track interactions of subatomic particles with a device called a bubble chamber. Trails of bubbles in liquid hydrogen mark the passage of the particles. The research demands extensive, high-speed photography to record the tracks.

And this requires a complicated lens system to keep the action everywhere in the chamber within view.

Designing that kind of lens system by hand would have taken an engineer a lifetime. Dr. Wynne went to Brookhaven and did the job in three weeks.

Optical laboratories and manufacturers in many countries use computers now. But, thanks to the intensive research Dr. Wynne's group has been able to carry out since 1960, his technique and computer programs are out in front.

That's why several leading observatories have asked him to help with telescope design.

Distortion a problem

Instruments like the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar or Britain's 98-inch at Herstmonceux, have distortions that limit their usefulness. For example, an effect called coma stretches out star images so that they look like comet tails. The farther an image is from the center of the telescope's field of view, the worse is the distortion.

N.Y. bar unit asks gun-control laws

By the Associated Press
Lake Placid, N.Y.

The 77-member executive committee of the 19,000-member New York State Bar Association has adopted a resolution supporting gun-control legislation.

The resolution asks Congress to enact legislation imposing a ban on mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns, requiring registration of guns and licensing of owners.

Corrector lenses in front of the telescope mirror can cut down these annoying distortions. They are complicated to design. But, here again, Dr. Wynne's computerized techniques make easy work of it.

Besides the instruments at Mount Palomar and Herstmonceux, he has given design help for the 108-inch telescope of the McDonald Observatory in Texas; the 150-inch being installed at Kitt Peak in Arizona; Canada's 150-inch Queen Elizabeth II telescope; and another 150-inch telescope to be built by an Anglo-Australian project in Australia.

Commenting recently on his project's success, Dr. Wynne explained, "When computers came in after the war, it was clear that optical design was a field where they would pay off quite well, although it turned out to be more tricky than we had imagined."

'It made sense'

"I suppose it was this and the general growth of interest in optical design that prompted this department to put the case to the government for setting up a long-term research project."

"I think it has paid off. It made sense, of course. Britain's optical industry is in moderate-size units, developing big computer programs involving more money than individual firms wanted to spend on it."

"Over the years, we have got a very advanced design effort going here. Industry now uses us freely. We work with firms in different ways."

"In getting on with this development work, I've been lucky. Opposition to technical work doesn't arise here as it does at some universities where practical work is considered beneath academic people."



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Associated Press Wirephoto

Closer inspection

Sweden's Liv Forsell gets a putter's-eye view of the route her ball must travel to find the cup on the ninth green at Walton Heath, England. Action occurred during British Women's Amateur Golf Tourney.

Davies changes — glad he did

By Murray Barker
Sports correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zurich
"I make no secret of it," said Lynn Davies. "Two months ago I was ready to drop the whole idea of defending my Olympic long jump title in Mexico. With so many injuries to overcome, nothing seemed to be going right for me this year."
"And there were so many friends eager to say 'give it all up, Lynn' — Olympic champions so seldom win more than one title."

"Boy, oh boy," continued the elated Davies, "how glad I am that I forced myself to believe in myself again. My form here in Switzerland has restored my confidence. I can win again in Mexico and I don't care who knows it."

The big boost to Davies's morale has come from his British and Commonwealth record-breaking leap of 27 feet during Britain's match with Switzerland in Berne.

He believes now that he is capable of breaking the world record 27ft. 5ins. held jointly by Ralph Boston, of the United States, and the Russian, Igor Ter-Ovanesian.

Great final effort

"I am realizing more than ever that it is attitude which brings about these big championship achievements," Davies said with emphasis. "In Berne I was not competing so much against the other competitors in the event as against Bob Beamon's winning 26ft. 8 3/4 ins. in the United States Olympic trials in Los Angeles the previous day. That was a target I felt I had to beat and it was the spur to my first 27 foot clearance."

Boston, Beamon, and Ter-Ovanesian are the only other long jumpers in the world to have reached this mark.

Boston had done it before Davies beat him for the Olympic title in Tokyo four years ago and Ter-Ovanesian had leapt beyond the exceptional mark before going to Budapest and conceding the European championship to Davies two seasons ago.

It is an extraordinary feature of Davies's major triumphs that his longest leaps have invariably come with his last jump of the contest.

We saw it in Tokyo when he came through to rob Boston of the Olympic crown and again when he beat Ter-Ovanesian in Budapest.

In Berne, too, Davis 27 foot clearance came with his final leap and here he beat the French star, Jacques Pani, with his last jump of the night.

"I suppose I just force myself that this is my last and final attempt to accomplish what I have set out to achieve—and do it," he commented. "I don't like being beaten."

Wales has produced many a great sportsman, notably in Rugby Union and Boxing, but never a finer athlete than Lynn the Leap.

Born in Nantymoel, near Bridgend, 26 years ago, Davies has a unique memorial in the town to commemorate his gold medal-winning feat in the Tokyo Olympics. Special markings have been made in the pavement outside his old house at 26ft. 5 1/4 ins. apart. This was the distance which won him the Olympic title and frequently children, on the way to and from school try to see how much of the distance they can jump.

Now a lecturer of physical education at the Cardiff Training College where he took his diploma, the British champion displayed his gymnastic qualities at Berne when in the excitement of finding that he had achieved 27 feet for the first time, he did a back somersault into the jumping pit.

Davies actually jumped 27 feet and one centimetre.

Discussing his prospects of getting beyond the world record 27ft. 5ins., Davies ex-



Lynn Davies
... has 27-foot long jump

pressed the view that he must be capable of improving on these figures when everything is just right—the weather, the track, and the strength of opposition to provide the motivation.

"I think," he added, "that technically I am sound for reaching a new target. It is chiefly a question of developing extra speed on the run up and getting the perfect take off. I think these new all-weather tracks will help me to produce the extra speed."

Lynn has best sprint marks of 9.5 seconds for 100 yards and 10.4s for 100 meters.

He is aiming to knock a second off both these times to give him a qualifying standard for the Olympic 100 meters.

"I would very much like to sprint for Britain as well as compete in the long jump at Mexico," he confessed.

Riessen balks at USLTA ruling

By the Associated Press

Wimbledon, England

Marty Riessen, former United States Davis cup player, wants to become a registered player and compete for money prizes — even if it means transferring to the tennis authority of another country.

"I am asking the United States tennis authorities about the legality of such a move," the 26-year-old star from Evanston, Ill., said.

"I would like to go on playing as an American. But it seems the USLTA will not approve registered players, so I am prepared to transfer my tennis allegiance if necessary."

Riessen is the first star to rebel against the policy of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has said it recognizes only professionals and amateurs, with no in-between class of players.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation has said each country may name amateurs who can compete for prize money. These are known as registered players. But it also gave each country the right to decide if it had such players. The United States decided it would not.

Early opposition to all-star game

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of
The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball's mid-summer all-star game, the 1968 edition of which is booked in the Houston Astrodome on Tuesday evening, is today as much a part of the big-league format as the World Series. But it was quite a struggle in the beginning.

Inaugurated by a Chicago newspaper as a sports gimmick to enliven the 1933 Chicago World Fair, the classic of stars came close to making a one-year stand.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, was for it. So was Will Harridge, president of the American League, which was then housed in Chicago. But it took a while for the National League to warm up. Though you might have trouble getting someone to admit it now, it took years for the senior major to enjoy its July encounter with the American.

New York demanded No. 2

Many club owners, general managers, and field managers also opposed the mid-summer show. Since there was no profit in it for their treasuries, and it brought a sudden halt in the heat of the pennant races, the magnates promised that there would never be a second game.

The poorer clubs especially fussed and fumed, and the poor folks were much more prevalent in those days than they are in 1968. Now every club has plenty of baseball spending money. But three and a half decades ago some teams had to borrow money to go to spring training, and it took a few months to pay back the bank.

However, there was an even greater rivalry between New York and Chicago at that time than there is today. So when the 1933 all-star show was staged with some measure of success, the New York writers shouted for a repeat in "our town" the following year. They had their way and out of it developed one of the most sensational stories of baseball history. In fact, that '34 game at the old Polo Grounds probably did more than anything else to solidify the classic as an annual affair.

It was on July 10, 1934, that the Giants' Carl Hubbell screwballed the American League into submission.

'Hub's' screwball a mystery

There can be little doubt that Hubbell's remarkable feat is one of the high moments in the history of the national pastime. Here is how it went.

To introduce Hubbell to the present-day fan, he was one of the modern game's greatest left-handers. In a four-year stretch, starting in '33, he won 93 games for the Giants, then in New York. He won 16 straight in '36, then his first eight the following spring, for an unprecedented 24 consecutive victories.

Possessor of perhaps the most potent screwball of all time, "Hub" and his pitch were unfamiliar to most American League all-stars on that July afternoon in '34. Almost to a man they were looking at this twisting, sinking pitch for the first time and it made them look ridiculous.

Hubbell got off to a shaky start in the first inning. Charley Gehringer singled and took second when Wally Berger fumbled the ball in center field. Heinie Manush walked, but Babe Ruth struck out. Lou Gehrig also fanned, as Gehringer and Manush worked a double steal. Hubbell then got Jimmie Foxx on three strikes.

Al Simmons was first up in the second inning and he, too, struck out. Joe Cronin then became Hubbell's fifth consecutive strikeout victim.

SPORTS

No all-star game since has produced such a show of "strikeout pitching against the game's great hitters. And to add some luster to the performance, Hubbell was an earlier discard of the Detroit Tigers of the American League.

"I finally picked up the screwball because I thought it was best suited to my talents," Hubbell once said. "But I didn't learn to control it and make it effective until after the Tigers had shipped me off to Beaumont, in the Texas League. They turned me loose before they discovered my improvement. At the time, it seemed like the right move."

Incidentally, it was in the second inning of that Polo Grounds classic that the wisecracking Lefty Gomez spoke one of his famous lines. After Hubbell had fanned Ruth, Gehrig, Foxx, Simmons, and Cronin, Gomez stepped into the batter's box, turned to NL catcher Gabby Hartnett, and said: "You are now looking at a guy who's hitting .050. What am I doing here?"

Gomez, of course, was hardly there for his hitting. His total of three all-star victories is a record and in that '34 game—which he did not win—he worked a record six innings. He was also 6-0 in World Series competition with Yankee teams.

Boost given U.S. chances

By the Associated Press

Wimbledon, England

Bill Edwards, president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, says the United States will probably win back the Davis Cup this year.

"The odds are well in favor of the Americans winning," he told a news conference at the All-England Club.

Edwards denied that Australia wanted to bring professionals into the Davis Cup to strengthen its hold on the trophy.

The Australians, who have won the cup 16 times in the last 19 years, have lost most of their amateur stars to the professional circuits in the last two years.

Strong opposition

Edwards, who had been a bitter opponent of open tennis until open tournaments were sanctioned by the International Lawn Tennis Federation this year, has been reported recently advocating the admission of pros to the Davis Cup.

He told the news conference: "It is true I have opposed open tennis in the past, but open tennis has now been approved by the ILTF, and I consider it is my duty to try to make it work as well as possible."

"I put up a good fight for the opposition. But the opposition got trounced, and now we must work together."

The executive committee of the Davis Cup has decided not to admit pros to the tournament but to open it to registered players, amateurs who are permitted by their national associations to compete for money prizes.

Brezhnev restresses world role for Soviet communism

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Leonid I. Brezhnev's latest fighting speech has underscored the truism that Soviet-American relations cannot be isolated from the Kremlin's preoccupation with being leader of the Communist camp.

If Washington's current mood is to stress the positive and constructive aspects of Soviet-American relations, the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in his speech Wednesday in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, seemed determined to

show that the country of the "Great October Socialist Revolution" had not and would not go "soft" on capitalism, that it would continue to hold triumphantly aloft the red banner of Communist ideology.

Change foreseen

"The rotting, degrading, decaying society — this is how the present-day United States is described even by those who recently praised to the skies the American way of life," Mr. Brezhnev told an applauding audience gathered to pay honor to Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar and his delegation of party and government officials.

Mr. Brezhnev forecast that this "monop-

olist America" would "inevitably be replaced with the other America—the America of the working people. . . . We hear the voice of the working class, the future master of the United States, which is sounding ever louder now."

Mr. Brezhnev's speech, the first public one he has delivered since the end of March, came hard on the heels of the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the announcement that Soviet-American talks on restricting offensive and defensive missiles would soon begin, and the Soviet release of an American plane filled with Vietnam-bound servicemen.

Mr. Brezhnev referred to the first two

events, both of which have been hailed in Washington as possibly heralding a new era in Soviet-American relations.

But the general tenor of the party chief's speech was to emphasize to the Communist faithful that their struggle against the capitalist world is succeeding on a broad front — that not only in the United States, but in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy "the affairs of capitalism are going from bad to worse."

None of what Mr. Brezhnev said necessarily means that the Soviet Union will not go ahead and negotiate with Washington on whatever matters might seem advantageous from Moscow's viewpoint, regardless of the

Vietnam war or of the United States's being the ideological foe.

The speech did, however, spotlight the global perspective of Soviet foreign policy. From this perspective, limitation of antiballistic missiles, for instance, is only one of many concerns.

Even as Mr. Brezhnev spoke, the American Embassy here announced that Britain, France, and the United States had delivered identical notes to the Soviet Foreign Ministry protesting against imposition of visa regulations and other restrictions by East Germany impeding West German access to West Berlin.

Warning voiced

Mr. Brezhnev rejected the protests, stating that "the German Democratic Republic, like any other sovereign state, has the full right to protect its frontiers, its territory."

Together with his Hungarian colleague, the Soviet party chief also underlined the solidarity of the Communist camp. Echoing the recent trend in Soviet press and public pronouncements, he sounded a veiled warning against possible changes in Czechoslovakia aimed at diluting Communist control or taking that country out of the Communist bloc.

"There is not and cannot be any socialism without public ownership of the means of production. There is not and cannot be any socialism without enlisting the broadest masses of the people in the administration of society and the state. There is not and cannot be any socialism without the guiding role of the Communist Party. . . . We shall never be indifferent to the destinies of socialist construction in other countries," he said bluntly.

Wilson holds ramparts against critics' fire

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Prime Minister Harold Wilson is fighting back strongly—though not publicly—against mounting pressure for his resignation.

The pressure increased by a few more pounds per square inch with the decision (later denied) of the Greek administration to cancel all Greek Government contracts with British firms. This decision followed an accusation of "bestialities by the dictatorship" in Greece made by Mr. Wilson in answer to a House of Commons question.

On television, long before this was announced, Ray Gunter—the Cabinet colleague who has just resigned because "I no longer desire to be a member of your [Wilson's] government"—had remarked, "I wonder whether, in all the circumstances, possibly a thought might not be given to a change of leadership. . . ."

More authority seen

The London Times political correspondent, Ian Trethowan, had declared, "the central problem of the Wilson government is Mr. Wilson."

The Times itself in an editorial urged Mr. Wilson to put himself up for reelection by the Labour Party.

"If Mr. Wilson failed [to be reelected]," it added, "that would be no bad thing either. A new leader of the Labour Party who emerged from such an election would inevitably have greater authority than the Prime Minister now possesses."

The Daily Mail scorned this reasoning: "There is only one way to put things democratically right," it asserted—"a general election."

Many people harked back to the dismissal of Cecil King from his post as head of the International Publishing Corporation. Mr. King had earlier used the Daily Mirror and the Sun to front-page a personal attack on Mr. Wilson, in his view "the worst Prime Minister since Lord North."

Production cited

So far as the public knows, Mr. Wilson remains quite unmoved by all the argument. He is making no public statements, no television appearances. He is seeing no journalists.

He has chosen as his battleground the House of Commons. There he is indisputably the master.

Urged, with heavy irony, by a Conserva-

tive member to go on television "to report progress on devaluation to the nation," Mr. Wilson replied:

"Instead of being so selective with his own statistics he [the Tory member] might have mentioned that industrial production this April was 5 points higher than in the same month last year, productivity 5 1/2 percent higher, exports 15 percent up in value and 7 percent by volume."

Encouraged by one of his own supporters, Mr. Wilson then remarked, too, on "spectacular evidence from all over the country showing the greater robust strength of British industries."

If the British people will only keep their courage up, there is no reason Mr. Wilson can see why devaluation should not work.

With the resignation of Mr. Gunter the Prime Minister has also moved to strengthen his personal support inside the government, promoting John Stonehouse, J. P. W. Malla-lieu, and William Rodgers.

The front-runner for the vacant post of Labour Party general secretary is a Wilson man, Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Housing.

The 23 left-wing Labour "rebels" who put the government in peril in the House of Commons by voting at one stage against

the prices and incomes bill have been censured.

David Ensor, a strong supporter of the Wilson administration, has called for their expulsion.

In Fleet Street Mr. Wilson can still call on the support of powerful friends.

Finally, no other Labour Cabinet minister has made any move to place himself in the public eye as a possible successor.

The latest Gallup Poll to test the question found that among Labour supporters more than 80 percent consider Mr. Wilson the best man to lead the party.

In Westminster among top politicians, it is agreed that anyone who was capable of replacing Mr. Wilson would anyway refuse to do so.

A change now would damage the economy it is said. What is needed is a run of successes for the government. And when that run occurs the need for a change will disappear.

Yet observers cannot totally reject the possibility that the Labour Party could tear itself to pieces before the tide of prosperity has obviously turned in Britain's favor.

The censured rebels have actually gone out and obtained a couple of dozen more signatures to support a direct "warning" from them to Mr. Wilson not to tighten the screws of deflation any further.

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Nine dependents, \$125—and spunk

The poverty war of Edna Jones

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Miss.

This is the story of one spunky woman's efforts to fight the nefarious effects of poverty. And particularly, to prevent the undernourishment or hunger that frequently accompanies it.

Her name is Mrs. Edna Jones. She has nine dependents, a \$125-a-month income—and initiative. She is a Negro.

She lives in a spare, three-room frame house in a section of town most white people would call rundown. Inside the nest home, with its bare wooden walls, are four iron beds, a vintage treadle sewing machine, a bathroom that is sparkling clean, a refrigerator and deep freeze, and a portable television set.

Work mechanized

Gardening, of a fashion, is old hat to Mrs. Jones. For years she lived in Greenwood, Miss., on the edge of the fertile Mississippi Delta. There she made a living for her family by chopping weeds on cotton plantations in the searing summer sun and harvesting the fluffy cotton bolls in the fall. There, too, her husband one day left her.

Then machines learned to do her work, and jobs became fewer. She and her family became part of the present migration of the southern Negro from the farm to the Southern—not Northern—city. She came to Jackson four years ago.

Her children, she says, went to school for the first time then. "Before I had to have them with me, helping," while she worked in the fields.

Now her eldest son, 15, is in the fifth grade. His 13-year-old brother is "in the fifth grade too, I think," she says.

Mrs. Jones' two oldest daughters are out of school. One, 23, has been sightless for 11 years. Each has two children, who are fatherless. Mrs. Jones provides for them all.

Mrs. Jones says she receives \$75 monthly for welfare; her blind daughter gets \$50 more. "I just try to make it the best way I can," she says of finances.

She is one of the very few of the really poor with the foresight and initiative to plan well ahead. Poverty turns many—perhaps most—into defeated people who live only from hour to hour, day to day.

She has lived in her present house about a year. Last February she enlisted the aid of a neighbor and her children to clear the debris-cluttered, weed-choked land behind her house. "It took us two weeks," she recalls. They cleared a plot perhaps 80 by 50 feet, and fenced it.

She turned the earth, and platted straight, raised rows for the planting of vegetables. Today she says proudly: "I've got collards, sweet potatoes, corn, okra, squash. And butter beans."

There's hardly a weed in the plant-filled garden. "I'm out working there every day," Mrs. Jones explains.

The garden clearly will take care of vegetable needs for the summer—and then some. Mrs. Jones bought her spacious, horizontal deep freeze so she could freeze the extra vegetables for winter use. She pays \$12 each month for the freezer.

Stamp increased

Mrs. Jones pays \$8.50 a week rent for her home.

She stretches her income by buying food

stamps. Many of the poor say they can't afford food stamps because they simply can't scrape together the half-month amount that generally has been required to get them. Despite her financial problems, Mrs. Jones sees that she has enough money in hand to get them.

She used to pay \$33 a month for stamps worth \$65, she says. Then she successfully argued to local officials that her bills were so high she should get more benefit from the program. Now she gets \$96 worth of stamps for \$33.

Mrs. Jones' other expenses include \$10 a month toward final payment of seven pairs of shoes she bought just before Christmas for her children and grandchildren. "And I still owe \$34 more," she says ruefully.

Priorities set

Until recently she paid \$8 a month for her refrigerator; that's now paid up. She still pays \$12 monthly on the TV set.

And then there are gas and electric utility bills. Last month and this she had to borrow from friends to pay the gas bill. When she begins picking the full range of vegetables from her garden she'll be able to pare food costs, hence repay this.

Many of the poor pay utility bills first, then lack funds to purchase food stamps, which must be paid for in half-month sums. Mrs. Jones sees it the other way around—first she gets the stamps, which in effect let her choose \$2 worth of free groceries for every \$1 she spends. Then she pays utilities—even if she must borrow to do so.

Her meals might not be found on many high-priced menus. But she tries to make them nourishing and hearty.



By Robert Benson

Silhouette
in the Midwest

An abandoned windmill stands against majestic clouds over Leelanau County, Mich., awaiting a day when it can again be called into service.

Cable TV dangles dazzling choices

By Scott Pecker

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

For the 6.3 percent of the national television audience now wired to cable TV, the sometimes unsettling family squabble—over whether to watch the western, the play, or the comedy show—is growing louder. The choices are multiplying!

Today, about half of the approximately 2,000 cable-TV systems in the United States provide one channel continuously showing an AP or UPI news ticker, another the stock-market reports (15 minutes delayed), and another the time and weather.

Ten percent of these systems also provide local origination programming of local community events such as high school baseball games, town council meetings, etc.

And listen to Alfred R. Stern, president of a large cable-TV system:

"I firmly believe that in a matter of not too many years from now our 'subscriber' will return to his home in an evening, decide what shows—either current or old—he would like to see . . . dial some numbers . . . and sit back to enjoy what he has chosen for his mood on a particular evening."

Armchair shopping

Or read the National Cable Television Association (NCTA) weekly which says: "According to one futuristic presentation, home communications centers of the future will provide 40-80 channels of television entertainment and information; armchair shopping for goods and services; instant news services; home library services; and home protection services."

That's a far cry from the early rural beginnings of cable TV. The idea that erecting a high antenna on a country hill and running cable to home TV sets would improve station reception and also pick up distant channels was first tried in 1949. Since then, the industry has been mushrooming.

And so has the industry's name. First it was known as Community Antenna Television—CATV. That has phased into the present usage of cable TV. And now one cable-TV system president has already suggested that the name be changed to cable communications.

The largest boost to the industry came just last month when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled on two, long-awaited cable-TV disputes.

Ruling expected

In one decision the Supreme Court said the cable-television industry was subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

In the other, the court held that under present laws cable TV was not subject to copyright payments for programs it relays to the subscribers.

Although few industries enjoy being controlled, the decision giving the FCC regulatory powers was expected. So expected, in fact, that the industry was virtually operating under this assumption before.

The copyright decision, on the other hand, was a pacesetter for the industry. Not only does it mean that the industry will not have to pay millions of dollars in past liability for programs it has carried, but it is now more free to expand its services.

This impetus, however, could soon be tempered if Congress passes new copyright laws to replace existing ones. Such a move could annul the Supreme Court decision.

FCC rulings and the rate of technological advancement will probably be the biggest determinants of cable television's future expansion.

Interference prohibited

Although some in the industry resent the FCC's control and limitation of cable-TV activities, others accept this regulation as understandable.

In the past weeks, several FCC rulings have clarified just what cable TV can and cannot do.

The FCC ruled in a San Diego, Calif., hearing that cable-television stations could not import distant signals (from Los Angeles) because they interfered with local UHF stations. However, the FCC also said it "particularly encourages CATV originations [whether local or other types of programs] without commercials."

The cable-television industry is not fond of the idea of having no commercials; many in the industry say the development of local-origination programming will be the area of most concentration in the near future.

Another decision of the FCC is considered by some more important than winning the copyright case. This decision, says Frederick W. Ford, president of the NCTA, "imposes a rein on phone company activities in CATV. . . ."

Phone restriction

The decision forces the telephone companies—considered by many in the cable television industry the biggest hindrance to the growth of the industry and often favored by the FCC—to gain FCC approval before building or leasing its lines to cable-television systems. This puts the telephone companies on a more equal competitive basis with cable-television systems.

Last week, however, the FCC temporarily stayed this order until 10 days after an appeal filed by a telephone company is disposed of in federal courts.

Technological growth in the cable-TV industry has come so fast, that one operator says the industry "has technologically obsoleted itself every five to seven years."

One cable-television company, Teleprompter Corporation, is already conducting an experiment which may revolutionize the industry. It is transmitting signals to rooftop or other high-placed receiving "dishes" rather than laying cable underground.

In rural areas, the underground method is very costly when cable is stretched to far-off pockets of residents. Even in cities, laying cable underground is difficult and costly.

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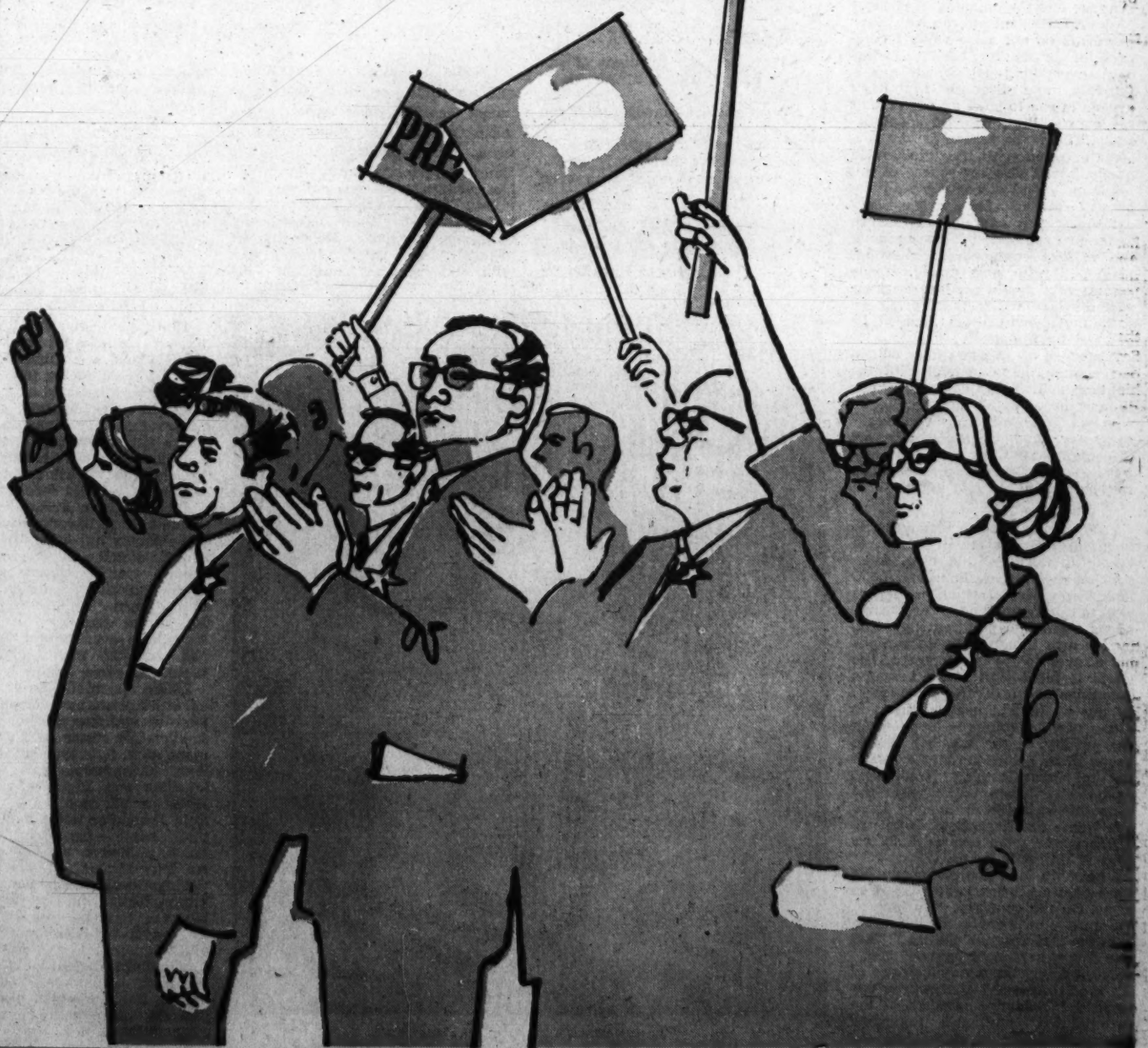
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Air-safety role seen for satellite

By Reuters

United Nations, N.Y.

Space satellites should make international air travel safer within the next five years, according to a plan to be discussed at an international conference in August.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, will present its plan at a UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space in Vienna from Aug. 14 to 27.

The ICAO is confident communications satellites will not only make flying

safer but will make air timetables more reliable.

Satellites will also help deal with some of the problems expected to arise with the coming into service of supersonic aircraft.

With satellites, higher radio frequencies could be utilized. Experiments have already shown that top-quality voice levels can be produced. Satellites would also be the cheapest way of improving communications.

A panel of experts has been specially named to study this and other possible techniques which could be applied for aircraft.

The composer on his work

'Every new piece is my first'

To the question "Where do we stand today?" there can be only one answer: everyone stands in his own place—and for himself alone.

Music is not written by groups but by individuals whose works are the more effective to the extent that they avoid conformity.

I have never worried much about my "position" in modern music and have had no interest in being accepted or sponsored by any particular group. I love music very much, but I hate musical politics and battles for or against something or other in music. Music comes of its own accord to human beings when and as it will. One cannot force it, and one can hardly even explain it.

I was the first composer of the postwar German generation to employ twelve-tone technique. Today, they all do it, even before they have learned to write music. So I can perhaps permit myself the "heresy" of dissent. Since the premiere of "King Stag" in 1956 my "position" has become unclear. I have been accused of treason to the cause of New Music and many seem to think that in turning away from serial methods of composition I have taken a decisive step toward the artistic abyss.

My alleged lack of "position" stems from my unwillingness to go on using means which I have already explored—means that are widely employed by many, from the film composer to the theory student, means that have been exhausted.

It is easy to explain the new techniques. I could teach my barber the principles of twelve-tone composition and get him to write little twelve-tone pieces in 24 hours. This is neither for nor against the technique as such. The technique is a "raw material" like any other, and it becomes art only when artistic intelligence, taste and above all creative force transmute the material into something capable of moving the listener.

Moreover, I do not believe that there is a single binding musical language of our time. A method is not a language, and the mere use of a new technique tells us nothing about the quality of music. Every method can at any moment be nullified by the artist's will.

I am inconstant and "positionless," however, to the extent that when I begin work on a new piece I never have a set plan, a preconceived opinion or a theory. I do not hold such a low opinion of music as to imagine that I know more than music itself. With each new composition everything is difficult and problematic until I have found a possibility—a technique, if you like—through which I can express myself clearly. But the value of this technique ceases to exist when the work is finished. Perhaps a certain amount of experience will be carried forward, but in the next composition other problems will arise which I have not foreseen.

When I write instrumental music, I am confronted by difficulties of a formal nature: difficulties in the disposition of the thematic material; difficulties in establishing the reasons for and the meaningful purpose of developing abstract motives. Such problems do not arise when I compose for the theater, because in this case everything is objective and tangible, and because life itself evokes music to such an extent that my own feelings respond spontaneously. This is the reason for my passionate devotion to the "theater in music." It is also the source of my impatience and discontent with the present state of affairs in the musical theater; it explains my desire to achieve complete harmony among the various components: painting, acting, libretto and music. These components should produce an integrated whole which must originate in the music—which must, indeed, be decreed by the music.

A modern opera score does not, in my opinion, have to deal with the political and social dilemmas of our time in order to be modern. Verdi, who was an eminently "political" composer, made no use whatsoever of contemporary subjects. The modernity of an opera score depends solely upon its musical idiom.

Every artist has the inclination to form his own picture of things, to create a world of his own, independent of facts, customs and fashions. The extent to which he ignores external circumstances or transforms them into pictures suggested by his own imagination determines his answer to his environment. His world is filled with freely invented quantities and orders of magnitude. In my world, old usages strive to attain new meanings—even when the novelty of the musical sounds keeps them below the surface. The joy of transforming traditional models—the attempt to present the conventions of these models in a new light—manifests itself from one instance and from one work to the next in different forms.

I have no intention of renouncing what past centuries have passed on to us. On the contrary. "To inherit, one must also understand; inheriting is in the last analysis culture." That was Thomas Mann's opinion, and I share it freely. In my opinion one of the most important elements in our musical inheritance consists in the accumulated experience regarding the vulnerability of sound; all too

often, this experience is disregarded. Our inheritance includes the recognition of the symbolic nature of music's historical development. Whoever tries consciously to detach himself from it falls into an absurd void. He is guilty of an intellectual error, and the music takes its revenge in that it evokes unintentional associations: the music makes fun of the musician, as it were. That is one reason why I kept to the old form of the number opera for many years.

My first opera in through-composed form is "The Bassarids." But even this extended form follows old laws—those of the four-movement symphony. The first part of this opera in one act is in sonata form; the second is a scherzo: a series of Bacchanalian dances with a quiet vocal ensemble as trio. The third movement is an adagio and fugue, interrupted by an intermezzo constituting the satyr play—the opera within an opera. And the fourth is a passacaglia.

The possible reproach of eclecticism does not disturb my sleep. Goethe wrote: "An eclectic is a person who assimilates that which corresponds to his nature from that which surrounds him." In this sense, one can count Bach, Mozart, Verdi, Wagner, Mahler and Stravinsky among the eclectics, and I should be very happy to belong to their company. Dylan Thomas was right in saying that the only possible position an artist can take is "between two stools."

Every new piece is my first. The whole space of sensibility is free and ready to receive messages from the subconscious. Composition is a process of selection, of decision. What shall I put into the work from the universe of immanent possibilities? I can master only a segment of it all; what I write down can be only a small part of the whole. How shall the segment be constituted? What shall be made clear? And what must be left unclear so that what is essential will be thrown into relief? In reality, what I compose is a single work that was begun some twenty years ago and that will some day be concluded; the beginning and the end of the individual works are only an illusion. Or perhaps it would be more modest to say that the beginning of these works lies five or six hundred years in the past.

—HANS WERNER HENZE

A biographical sketch of Hans Werner Henze appears on today's Arts and Entertainment page.

The seven previous articles in this 10-part series appeared on May 20 and 27, June 3, 10, 17, 24, and July 1. The ninth, by Luciano Berio, will appear Monday, July 15.

Matured

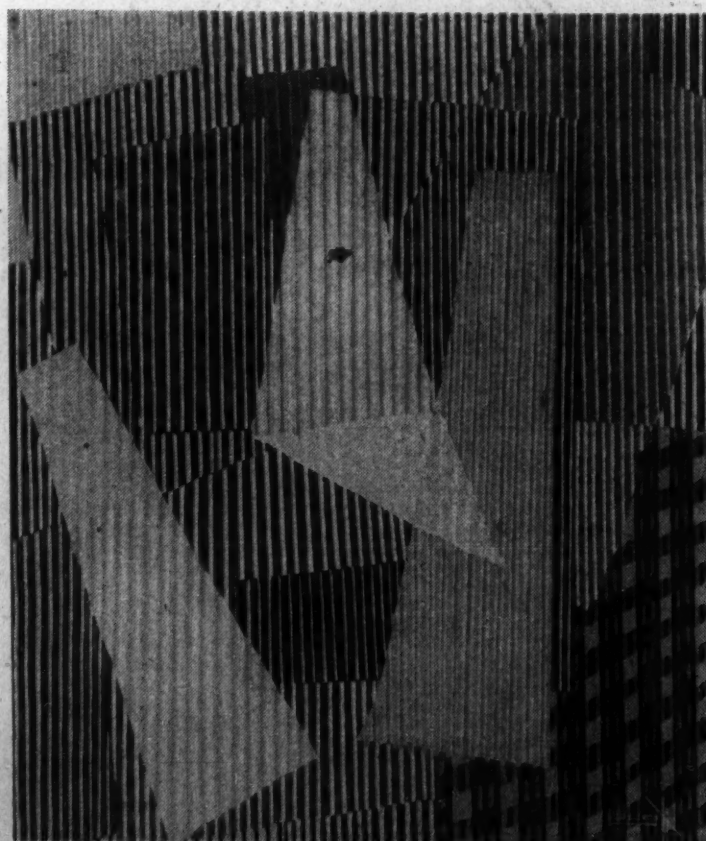
Heavier with summer, now, earth steadies to support the bough, the blossoms on the shrubs, the mass of gardens and the yards of grass.

Broad yields of perfume weight them down—the country slopes, the hills of town, while color and the light of sun would be measured by the ton

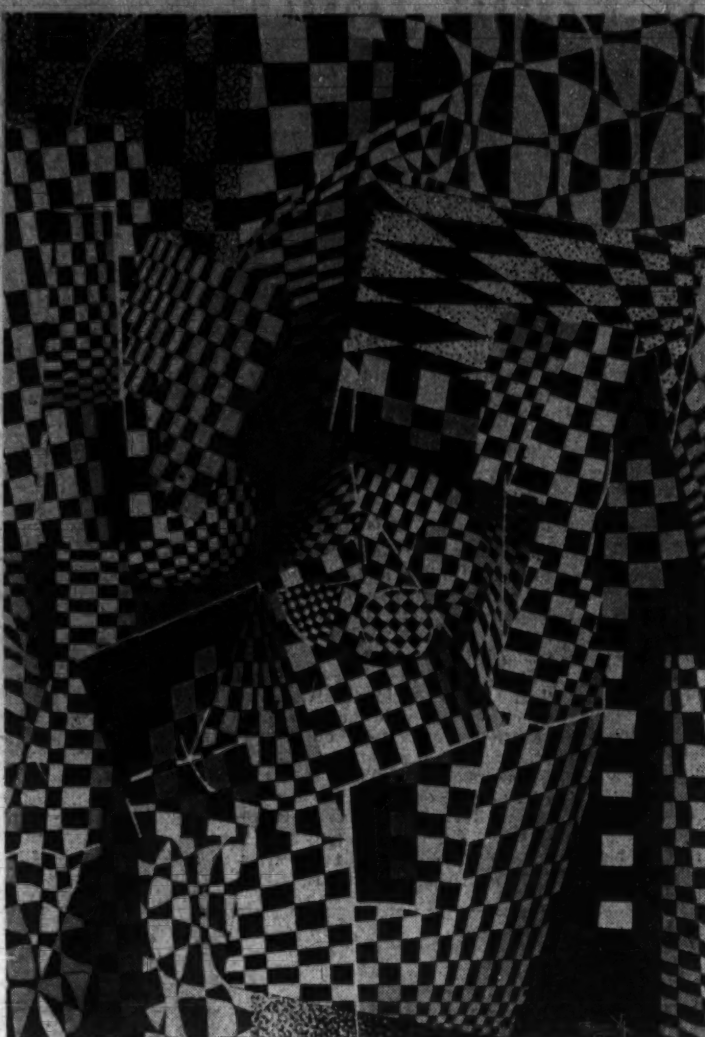
If they could be measured! Even song is very deep and extra long, and happiness that lightly sped in spring, now walks with even tread,

Like a lady—proud, arrayed in brodered satin and brocade.

HELEN HARRINGTON



"TANNHÄUSER": Acrylic by Paul Scott



Both pictures by courtesy of Gallery of World Art, Newton, Mass. "PERTAINING TO MUSIC": Acrylic by Paul Scott

Using the "op" idea in combining contrary colors, Paul Scott comes up with a canvas he calls "Pertaining to Music," seen above. Confrontations and juxtapositions of what are often the most subtle and unexpected opposites meander or swing through the work which could be a description of modes or scales—of Dorian, Mixolydian, major, or minor. Or this could be the story of rock-and-roll or jazz.

Scott invents a wide variety of designs in his reciprocal colors. In a very pure form of abstraction he is able to induce a mood. He seems intuitively aware of space and motion. Here are optical tricks, but they are not an end in themselves—they produce expressive composition.

"Tannhäuser" is another musical allusion. This time horizontal lines furnish the positive element, carrying the dramatic notes of warm colors—yellow, orange, soft red, emerald and lapis.

Both artist and educator, Paul Scott writes, "I find control of the medium of prime importance—contrary to the current trend. Line,

plane, volume, negative and positive space, value, texture, color, are upmost in my mind along with the integration of an idea. I believe relationships of these seven elements must play a rhythmic beat in a total at-one-ment of composition and design.

"My great teacher, Hans Hoffman, wrote a book, titled, *Search for the Real*. The title suggests my motivation as a painter: the probing beneath the façade into the forces, life and nature of things. . . . Increasingly of late I have been probing into the problem of color as a means of expression and form-builder."

Scott is from the West Coast and began his art study in Seattle, but came East to graduate cum laude at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. In addition, he had three years, including summers, with Hans Hoffman; at times assisting the famous teacher as monitor. During the winter, Scott teaches at the New England School of Art, and in the summer he conducts his own school in Rockport, Mass.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Kuinka voimme lakata moittimasta?

[This is a Finnish translation of "How to stop finding fault," appearing on this page]

Suomennot tällä sivulla ilmestyvästä englanninkielisestä hengellisestä artikkelista (Suomenkielinen käännös ilmestyy kerran kuussa)

Useimmat ihmiset yhtyvät siihen, että moittimista pitäisi välttää. Mutta monet henkilöt eivät onnistu pitämään kurissa tätä epämiellyttävää tapaa. Jotkut pidättäytyvät lausumasta ääneen arvostelua mutta tekevät väkijoukosta poistuksen arvostelut ajatukset. Miksi ihmiset moittivat? Tavalisesti siksi, että he uskovat sen tuottavan nautintoa. Mutta jos he näkevät tämän vahingollisen arvostelun sinä, mitä se todella on—ju-

malattomana pahana, joka ei tuo mitään todellista tyydytystä—he kykenevät voittamaan sen.

Kristillinen Tiede* opettaa olemisen tosiasiat, jotka, kun ymmärrämme ne, antavat meille hyvän korvauksen moittimisen kunnioitukseksi, arvostamisesta, rakentavalla ajattelulla ja epäitsekäällä rakkaudella. Nämä tosiasiat, jotka Raamattu vahvistaa, sisältävät sen perustotteen, että Jumala on jumalallinen Rakkaus, kaikkivaltainen, ja Hän on kaiken, myös ihmisen, Hänen kuvansa, ainoa perusolemus, luoja ja hallitsija.

Tämä ihminen—todellinen itsemme—muodostuu Rakkaudesta ja on Rakkauden hallitseva eikä siis voi olla rakkauden tai jätävälle rakkaudella. Ihminen eli kuoleva on mielen kuvailu ihmisen aineellisenä kuolevaisena, joka huomaakin olevansa tilanteissa, missä harjoitetaan moittimista. Mutta ihminen mielen ja Jumalan välillä on vastakohta eikä senvuoksi voi olla todellinen.

Olemme usein arvostelleja, koska emme kykene havaitsemaan itsemme ja veljemme tosi minuutta jumalallisen Rakkauden ilmentymisenä. Perustamme moittimisen aineellisten harhaanjohtavien aistien väärään todistukseen. Tällöin emme tottele Kristuksen Jeesuksen neuvoa (Johanneksen evankeliumi 7:24): "Älkää tuomitko näön mukaan, vaan tuomitkaa oikea tuomio."

Läike turmiolliseen arvosteluun on, että rakastamme enemmän perustamalla ajatuksemme olemisen totuuteen. Me emme pyri vahingoittamaan niitä, joita todella rakastamme. Kun käännymme pois veljemme kohdistuvasta aineellisesta käsityksestä ja näemme hänet sellaisena kuin Jumala on hänet luonut ja ylläpitää häntä—henkisenä, virheettömänä, puhtaana, vapaana pahasta—me huomaamme, että haluamme olla vahingollisesti arvostelleja on hävinnyt. Toisen ihmisen rakastaminen hänen arvoelämänsä sijaan ei kenties näytä helpolta, mutta voimme olla varmoja, että kun tunnustamme jumalallisen Mielen Kaikkena ja rehellisesti haluamme totella Rakkautta, Rakkaus antaa meille hyvän ilmaista synnynäistä rakastavaa lempeyttäme ja hyvyttäme.

How to stop finding fault

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people will agree that fault-finding should be avoided. But many persons fail to curb this undesirable practice. Some refrain from voicing criticism but do little to eliminate critical thoughts. Why do people find fault? Usually because they believe it is pleasurable. But if they will perceive such destructive criticism for what it really is—a godless evil that confers no real satisfaction—they will be able to conquer it.

Christian Science teaches the facts of being, which, when understood, enable one to replace fault-finding with respect, esteem, constructive thinking, and unselfed love. These facts, which are substantiated by the Scriptures, include the basic truths that God is divine Love, omniscient Mind, that He is the sole substance, creator, and governor of all, including man, who is His image.

This man—one's real selfhood—is constituted of and controlled by Love and hence can neither be unloving nor unloved. It is the carnal, or mortal, mind that depicts man as a material mortal who often finds himself in situations in which faultfinding exists. But the carnal mind is the antithesis of the divine Mind and therefore cannot be real.

Often one is critical because he fails to discern the true identity of himself and his brother as expressions of divine Love. He bases his faultfinding on the false evidence of the material senses, which are illusory. He disobeys the admonition of Christ Jesus (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

The antidote for destructive criticizing is to love more by basing one's thoughts on the truth of being. We don't attempt to destroy those we really love. When we turn from the material concept of our brother and see him as God makes and maintains him—spiritual, faultless, pure, exempt from evil—we discover that the desire to be harmfully critical is gone. To love another instead of criticizing him may not seem easy, but we may be sure that when we acknowledge divine Mind as All and earnestly desire to obey Love, Love will give us the ability to express our native loving-kindness and goodness.

Vigilance is required to be consistently kind. The carnal mind may tempt one to give up his high resolve. It may try to make him unmindful of critical thoughts, unaware of their presence in consciousness.

At one time the writer recognized the need to cast out such thoughts, and he set at work to do this. He made measurable progress. As he neared his goal, he suddenly discovered that he was mentally criticizing others for the criticism they were voicing! Grateful that this subtle evil had been uncovered, he replaced critical thoughts with right ones. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, states in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."

If we are striving to see our neighbor as ever-present Love has made him and watching our thoughts, we shall not rivet our attention to his physical personality and find fault with what he wears or how he combs his hair or what he does or doesn't do. We shall not mentally criticize another's speech or accent or skin color or background. Instead we shall feel an affection that in turn will reveal ever more clearly his present, changeless perfection as a child of God.

So doing, we shall find ourselves praying with the Psalmist (Psalm 19:14), "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Finnish. Once a month, an article on Christian Science appears in a Finnish translation.]

Tide language

The vowels and consonants of water whisper against the stones that the beach offers. We hear the slow sentences which add up to a long paragraph no one can translate.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Is there a never failing law of good?

Is everything in life fleeting and temporal—or is it possible to be released from fear of loss and from the confusing "grey areas" which cloud men's vision?

Many have found, as you can, that the Christian concepts of unselfed love, patience, meekness endure and wherever they touch men's lives their influence for good multiplies.

In the Christian world there is a book which clearly relates Christianity to scientific and invariable laws. It says to us that God's law of good is provable when understood. This book is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary-Baker Eddy.

Would you like to know more of what this book says? For a copy in paperback, fill out the coupon and send with \$2.25 to:

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Stiffer gun laws?

This week, the Senate Judiciary Committee takes up gun legislation again. Today's page presents the views of a proponent and an opponent of that legislation.

Pro



By Joseph D. Tydings
United States Senator (D) of Maryland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

FOR 30 YEARS PUBLIC-OPINION POLLS HAVE shown that four out of every five American citizens favor laws to require registration of all firearms and licensing of all firearm users.

Yet, most states have failed to enact gun-control laws. And in those states that have tried to act, the gun lobby has succeeded in killing nearly every new gun law it has opposed. Meanwhile, the tide of gun crime has swept our nation.

Now, with the rifle-sniper killing of a Nobel Prize winner and the brutal pistol murder of a United States senator, public attention has been focused on the gun-crime problem. Effective legislation may at last be enacted.

America tolerates a gun-crime rate unthinkable in most other civilized nations. Last year 7,700 Americans were murdered by gun, up from 5,990 in 1964. Of the 336 police officers murdered in America since 1960, 332 (96 percent) were cut down by guns. Guns were the instrument of crime and violence in 55,000 aggravated assaults last year, compared with 27,700 in 1964. Guns were used in 71,000 robberies last year, compared with 42,600 in 1964.

Opponents of gun-control laws argue "that criminals will still get guns, despite any gun-control measure. Therefore, to reduce gun crimes, stronger penalties for gun crimes, not reasonable controls on gun sales, are the answer, they argue."

Penalties seen ineffective

The record shows, however, that stringent penalties for gun crimes do not control gun crimes. The death penalty for murder did not prevent the 5,090 gun-caused murders in 1963, the 5,634 in 1965, the 6,552 gun murders in 1966, or the 7,700 committed in 1967.

The prospect for long terms in jail did not prevent the 27,700 gun-committed aggravated assaults in 1964, the 34,700 in 1965, the 43,500 in 1966, or the 55,000 in 1967. Nor did the strong penalties in existing law deter the 40 percent increase in armed robbery by guns between 1964 and 1966 alone.

On the other hand, states which have enacted strong gun-control laws have experienced significantly lower gun-crime rates than states which have lax laws or no laws at all.

Fifty-seven percent of all murders in the United States between 1962 and 1965 were committed by gun.

In four states which have effective gun laws, however, gun murders made up only: 43 percent of the total murders in Pennsylvania, 39 percent in New Jersey, 35 percent in Massachusetts, and 32 percent in New York.

In stark contrast, states with minimal or no gun laws experienced sharply higher gun-murder rates. The percentage of all murders committed with guns was 71 percent in Mississippi, 62 percent in Louisiana, 66 percent in Arizona, 69 percent in Texas, 70 percent in Nebraska, and 72 percent in Montana.

In Vermont, a state frequently cited by the National Rifle Association as having weak gun laws but low gun-crime rates, there were only seven murders between 1962 and 1965, but all seven were by guns, for a 100 percent gun-murder rate!

Provisions of bill outlined

We have waited too long for an effective, rational, nationwide gun policy.

More than 15 senators, including Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, have joined me in introducing a bill, S 3634, which if enacted would substantially reduce gun crime. This bill, the "national gun crime prevention act," would provide for registration of all firearms and licensing of all firearm users. It would disqualify felons, drug addicts, alcoholics, mental incompetents, and juveniles from owning firearms but would in no way interfere with or significantly inconvenience law-abiding citizens.

The "national gun crime prevention act" would put primary responsibility on the states for action

but would provide a minimum floor of federal protection in any state which does not act to protect its own citizens from gun crime.

The registration of all firearms and firearm sales would give the police the means to quickly trace guns used in crime to their last-known owner. The usefulness of registration was clearly demonstrated in Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination:

The first identification of the suspect in that case came not from his own lips, but by tracing the ownership of the alleged murder weapon, under California's firearms registration system, to the suspect's family.

Recommendation complemented?

But registration, while vital to improved law enforcement, must be linked to an effective system of licensing gun users in order to weed out persons who, by reason of criminal record, drug addiction, alcoholism, mental incompetence, or age should not be entrusted with a gun in the first place.

This nationwide gun-registration and licensing law I have proposed would not prevent the purchase of firearms by any law-abiding citizens — including hunters, sportsmen, collectors, homeowners, shopkeepers, and their families. Nor would it disarm or significantly inconvenience them. It would inconvenience criminals, drug addicts, alcoholics, mental incompetents, aliens, and juveniles.

The "national gun crime prevention act" complements the interstate firearms sale legislation the President has recommended. The President's bill is intended to make state gun laws enforceable by preventing out-of-state mail order or over-the-counter gun purchases. As long as any citizen of a strong-gun-law state can avoid that law by using the mails or by slipping into a neighboring state to purchase a firearm, the strong state law is useless.

The portion of the President's interstate gun sales bill relating to pistols has already been enacted by Congress. Legislation to add rifles and shotguns to that law now is pending in Congress.

But the President's bill, which I fully support, would not create state gun laws where there are none today. My bill complements the President's gun-sales legislation by providing an impetus for the states to enact their own gun-control laws where inadequate laws now exist and by providing federal protection from gun crimes for citizens in states which do not enact reasonable firearms-registration and licensing laws.

A nationwide Harris Poll of public opinion released on April 22, 1968, reports that three out of every four Americans, and two out of every three gun owners, want stringent gun controls.

This week the Senate Judiciary Committee meets to consider the President's rifle and shotgun sales bill and my licensing and registration amendment to it.

Public support for my bill and for the President's legislation has been expressed in a nearly incredible number of letters to Congress. But the opponents of that legislation are writing, too. The National Rifle Association, which boasts that it can inspire overnight 500,000 letters to Congress against gun control, issued a bulletin to its million members on June 14, urging them to write Congress against this urgently needed new gun regulation. The NRA mail produced by that bulletin is still coming in.

If you believe we should have the kind of legislation I have proposed, you owe it to yourself to let your elected representatives know about it by writing today to ask them to vote for S 3634, the "national gun crime prevention act."

Federal legislation asked

The President, the Attorney General, the director of the FBI, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Bar Association, and state and local law-enforcement officials all across the country have recommended federal firearms-control legislation.

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Con

Harold W. Glasen is president of the National Rifle Association of America, a 960,000-strong organization which has consistently opposed most restrictive gun legislation. While not a registered lobbyist, the NRA has considerable influence with legislators. Mr. Glasen is a member of the International Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners. An avid big-game hunter, he is also a promoter of hunter-safety programs.



By Harold W. Glasen
President, National Rifle Association of America
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

REASON HAS RETURNED TO THE HALLS OF Congress, apparently, and the hysterical drive to pass new gun-control laws — any kind of gun-control laws — has been slowed down to give members time to consider more carefully a matter that will affect every citizen of this country.

On June 27, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 7-5 to postpone further action on the measures until Wednesday, July 10. So this week it once again is considering legislative proposals to (1) stop all interstate sales of rifles, shotguns, and ammunition except between licensed dealers and manufacturers; (2) require national registration of all firearms in the United States; and (3) require that every gun owner be licensed by the federal government.

Some weeks ago, the committee completed action on a bill to prohibit interstate sales of pistols, except between dealers, and this has since become law.

I think this is enough, and I have advised the Congress, on behalf of the more than one-million members of the National Rifle Association and millions of other sportsmen and gun owners, that we should first concentrate on making this tough new pistol law work before rushing into something else.

The proponents of some of the ridiculous new plans to control guns have stated flatly that guns cause crime just by their very existence and availability. The legislation they are trying to force down the Congress's throat even says so.

I'm not naïve enough to buy such nonsense as that. A gun is no more responsible for causing crime than is an automobile or a box of matches or any other "lethal" instrument that man has invented or made useful. A gun is a tool, no more than that.

'Put criminals behind bars'

So it is the human who misuses a gun who must be controlled, not the inanimate object he puts to misuse.

I say put the criminals behind bars when they break the law. Enforce the laws we already have, without jousting with the windmill of legislation for the sake of legislation.

The gun laws already on our books — there are more than 20,000 of them at the federal, state, and local levels — have teeth in them.

Let us use these teeth.

But a look at the situation during some of the recent rioting will show us that we are not enforcing many of our laws. In many jurisdictions, the police were actually ordered not to interfere with "peaceful" looters — so long as they didn't get too greedy!

What kind of nonsense is that? Any child who has dutiful, God-fearing parents has been taught that it's wrong to steal; that penalties are meted out to those who break this rule; that, inevitably, you can't get away with it.

But what did many of the looters and the fire bombers tell the police? "We only did what everybody else was doing."

The worst of this is that they were almost right, for there was very little, if any, attempt to stop them, in some areas.

This is wrong. And if this is wrong, so is a system that permits a man to walk out of jail on bond and kill another human being while under a charge of committing a crime in which he used a gun.

Argument challenged

The use of a gun in a crime should carry with it the most severe penalties. The imposition of an additional prison sentence — over and above the sentence meted out for the crime itself — should be mandatory on the courts. They should not have complete discretion to refuse to impose such an additional sentence.

Most of those who commit violent felonies are criminal repeaters, persons who have already established a criminal record. They not only should be denied access to guns, but they should also be taken from the streets to serve long and harsh prison sen-

tences, behind bars where they cannot get at peaceful citizens.

The argument is made that registration of all guns with the federal government will aid greatly in reducing crime.

How?

Who can believe, in the first place, that any criminal will willingly register a gun? For all practical purposes, none do now, so why should we expect that they will because we have another new law for them to break?

A national gun-registration law would simply create a nice, neat, lost-and-found system, so that when the police arrest someone with an illegal gun, they will be able to locate the owner and return the firearm to him. That's all it would accomplish, and in most jurisdictions it is the common practice to look up the owner of a gun anyway and, if he is a responsible citizen who has simply had his gun stolen, return it to him.

We don't need the help of the secretary of the Treasury and a massive new government agency to handle something like this that could cost the American taxpayers up to \$5 billion.

It is said that "we register automobiles, why not guns?" The truth is, we register cars at the state level, not the national level. Some states already have registration laws for guns, and some have laws that more simply require identification cards for gun owners.

Federal licensing opposed

The NRA has traditionally not interjected itself into state or local affairs, and we have not taken a stand against such laws. Indeed, we are watching with a great deal of interest to see how well these laws will work over a period of time.

We certainly oppose the idea of licensing gun owners at the federal level. We believe that this is the type of authority that should reside in local or state hands, for conditions differ greatly in our country, from state to state, and city to city.

I say let Wyoming regulate the use of guns within its borders, and let New York State or New York City regulate the use of guns within their jurisdictions, for there just is no need to regulate them uniformly when conditions in these areas so far apart are so vastly different.

It is said that mail-order sales of pistols are banned under the law recently passed by Congress and signed by the President, so why not rifles and shotguns? There's a good reason why not.

Firearms play a part in only 3.4 percent of the more than three million major crimes each year, according to statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Firearms of all types, including zip guns, gangster weapons, and weapons believed to be guns (the criminal hand in the coat pocket, for instance), were involved in 110,000 of the total of 3.2 million major crimes in 1966 (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft). Rifles and shotguns were involved in less than one-half of one percent (0.005).

Accent put on pistol control

This means that, if all firearms were removed from America, this nation would still have 96.6 percent of its major crimes, and the removal of all rifles and shotguns would reduce the major crime rate by only .005 percent, leaving us still with 99.5 percent of major crimes.

We now have a stiff new pistol-control law on our law books. Let's go to work with that, and not waste our time on rifles and shotguns when they make such a small contribution to our national crime rate.

The National Rifle Association for years has urged a law to control pistols, for we long ago recognized this problem. We believe there should be a "cooling-off period" before a customer can obtain a pistol.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has taken its own "cooling-off period." Now that it has had time to consider those ramifications, let us hope the Judiciary Committee will act with cool and calm judgment and support the principle of law and order instead of legislation for the sake of legislation.

In Manhattan

His backyard is blooming



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Urban renewal

Robert Shaver, his dog, and birds (in cage) in his garden in New York.

By June Carroll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Robert Shaver, a handsome singer who hails from Fuyallup, Wash., has a green thumb and a conscience about his community.

He lives on fashionable 57th Street in a large apartment building with an enormous courtyard. Every summer for the last few years, Mr. Shaver and his neighbors raised their blinds each morning on the brown, untidy plot of crab grass they overlooked.

This spring he read about the good neighbors in the suburbs who drove to Harlem to help clean and paint and spruce up the ghetto. Conditions were so improved on the blocks where they worked that attitudes in the neighborhood were improved as well. The singer decided that he too could contribute something to his neighborhood and he would begin in his own backyard.

He borrowed a set of garden tools from a friend in the country; dug up the large crab-grass area; planted beds of petunia and lobelia, borders of geranium and, of course, lawn seed. For a week he did his spadework and noted his neighbors in the courtyard were peering down on him from their windows.

He persuaded the mounted policeman on 57th Street to supply his project with fertilizer. When he finished his planting, he needed a scarecrow.

"I realized I couldn't hang out a suit of old clothes on a pole, so I hung up a fish. I hung up an eight-foot-long Chinese paper fish that I once bought in San Francisco. It scared the daylight out of the birds."

However, the fish's presence also scared one of the female tenants. Minutes after the appearance of the fish she made an appearance at Mr. Shaver's door.

"What do you think you're doing?" she asked, "hanging that crazy fish out in the yard." And away she stomped.

Meanwhile she complained to the superintendent, who explained to her that Mr. Shaver was trying to beautify the premises. A few minutes later she was back at his door full of apologies and thanks for what he was trying to do.

Now, two months later, the grass seed is lawn, the petunias, lobelias, and geraniums have all grown up, the hanging baskets of fuchsias and tuberous begonias are filling an area that was just an eyesore, a receptacle for falling objects and gum wrappers.

"Best of all," says Mr. Shaver, "is that everyone is having such a good time looking at the garden."



There'll always be a river picnic

By Virginia Theisger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The City of London is having a Festival from July 8-20, to amuse visitors to London and Londoners who aren't visiting somewhere else—the sea or the countryside or that great mind-broadening abroad. For those of us who are still here and for those hordes of welcome foreigners in drizzle boots, the City Fathers are providing concerts in St. Paul's Cathedral, Shakespeare in the Guildhall, an international violin competition, and ox-roasting in the streets, to name but a few delights.

Some miles up river, at Henley-on-Thames, from July 10-13, there is the famous Regatta, in which the best crews from every land compete before large crowds, the happiest of which are lining the course in a variety of slightly water-logged craft, the elite of which are standing on green lawns, surveying the scene through a haze of strawberries and cream from under the peaks of the tiny pink rowing caps they won on this self-same stretch of river in 1905.

There is a lot of life on the Thames in July, for during this month all the swans swimming between Henley and London are caught and marked by the "Queen's representatives," and by minions from two of the City Companies, to whom all the birds belong. These swan-masters wear picturesque costumes, and always get their photographs in the papers, though nobody, except, one must suppose, the photographer, has ever met anybody who has actually seen this swan-upping taking place. Sometimes we wonder . . . but no, one must have faith.

What we do know takes place in July is the river picnic. Being a sea-faring nation we automatically believe that we can propel a boat, regardless of whether we have ever been in one or not, and in the summer we gaily cram our families and Thermos flasks into anything handy afloat, be it punt, row-boat or motor launch, and, transistors full blast, head for the weir.

The English countryside is exceedingly lush in July, the Queen Anne's Lace standing high along the hedgerows and the yel-

lowing wheat high in the fields. Cottage gardens are heavy with hollyhocks, and also, of course, weeds, so that weekenders, hoping for a nice nap in a hammock, inevitably find themselves digging up groundsel in the herbaceous border for hours on end. Or, of course, picking raspberries. Or, of course, making red currant jelly in a hot kitchen.

For the wary, however, there are many ways of escaping such work, for within distance of everywhere there will be something it is essential to go and look at; a cricket match, a horse show, or a fête in aid of the church roof. There, with his deck chair slowly sinking into the damp grass, the idler can, as his father before him, watch his England through half closed eyes to the accompaniment of excerpts from "The Gondoliers" played by the local brass band.

Family favorite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cheese scalloped potatoes are a specialty of my favorite aunt and a standout with family and friends.

I have come up with my own simplified version of Auntie's great dish.

Cheese scalloped potatoes
4 large baking potatoes
4 large onions
Salt and pepper to taste
2 tablespoons margarine
1 can undiluted Cheddar cheese soup

In a buttered casserole, arrange thinly sliced potatoes and onions in layers. Salt and pepper each layer very lightly. Dot margarine over top layer. Spoon on cheese soup. Cover casserole tightly and bake in medium oven, about 350 degrees F. until vegetables are tender but not mushy (about three-fourths of an hour). Remove cover, reduce heat slightly, and continue cooking until dish is lightly browned on top. Serves a hungry family of four.

B. D.

She rarely goes near the water

By Cindy Adams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While Martha Nelson's face might not look familiar, you'd recognize her hands anywhere. They've beckoned to you from television, pointed to you from billboards, opened to you from newspapers, and fingered everything in magazine ads from diamond necklaces to hippie beads.

"Being a hand model requires 24 hours a day of loving care," began Miss Nelson after offering me her wrist to shake since her nails were wet—as usual.

"I not only give myself a manicure daily, but on busy days I redo the polish as often as eight times," she said with a sigh. "Often I have to do it in taxis between bookings. The oval shape used to be popular and now squared tips are in but, still, everybody wants something different. Some advertisers want housewife-looking pink nails with half moons showing; others want the nail slightly rounded and pearlized for a glamour layout. So, taxiing from one to another, I redo them. I must admit, though, the cabbies stare at me sometimes."

Miss Nelson, who earns \$60 an hour and some \$35,000 a year, won't even empty a wastebasket without first covering her nails.

"Dirt can become ingrained," she explains, "and, more importantly, you can chip a nail. I buy cheap, white, cotton gloves by the dozens. I even wear them to bed. I won't even stroke a cat with bare hands because the one time I did he scratched my thumb."

"At school, in Texas, I was a home eco-



Hand model

Martha Nelson's hands are seen on television and in newspapers and magazines.

nomics major and a gourmet cook, but no more of that now," she continued. "Awhile back I was to film a commercial and just before I left for the studio a tiny speck of grease popped from my rotisserie onto my pinky. When the cameras dollied in for closeups neither the face powder nor the pancake I touched up my fingers with could hide that spot. They canceled the filming. That little roast beef cost me \$400."

With that she flicked on the light switch with her elbow then dialed a number with

the eraser end of a pencil. Other Nelson hints include:

- Pull up a swimsuit with the balls of your fingers.
- Blanket sharp or scratchy objects with a sponge before handling them.
- Oil the cuticles daily which softens them as against snipping them weekly which toughens them.
- Never file nails to a point or they'll lack protection and will split.
- Never go near soap without rubber gloves.

And do those hands you love to touch ever touch a dish?

"No," Miss Nelson replied, giggling. "That's one great advantage. My roommate, who's a fashion model, washes the dishes. I avoid water. When I do go near water, I cream my hands immediately after. My favorite cream is a thick, homemade, gloppy one which my mother in Fort Worth makes from cocoa butter. I even carry some in my evening bag."

Then I asked the dread question: Suppose you chip a nail?

"Uggggghhh," replied Miss Nelson. "There's a special manicurist who repairs breakage at \$3 per break. However, one time when I had a booking preceded by a lunch date and I was in need, the manicurist wasn't available. In an emergency I can patch the crack with Kleenex which is what I did, but it took hours."

"Finally, when I was all glued together, my date shook hands with me exuberantly and the whole nail came off in his palm. I was furious. Although I kept smiling I felt like saying, 'Look, a lunch I can get anytime, but a long middle nail is going to take me two months!'"

Looks and feels like silk

By Patricia Shelton

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The silkworm may have had its day. The du Pont Company is giving the old cocoon serious competition with a new man-made fiber that looks and feels like silk—and behaves much better.

Announced simultaneously in nine cities around the world, the fiber, "Qiana," will appear first in limited quantity in high-fashion women's wear. As yet du Pont has not revealed which fabric houses or designers have Qiana.

Du Pont said the fiber is costly—comparable to top-quality silk—but breathes, is absorbent, machine-washable or dry cleanable, wrinkle resistant but can be permanently pleated, doesn't water spot, requires little if any pressing after laundering but can be pressed at a normal cotton iron setting, and has low weight per volume.

It also takes color and holds it, yet whites stay white, and is said to have better soil release than its predecessors. Du Pont states flatly that it is "superior to any existing textile fabric." It can be either woven or knitted.

Qiana emerges after having spent its

first 20 years as a tightly guarded secret. It has the same chemical linkages as conventional nylon, but different molecular units. It will be available in 30 and 60 denier filament yarns and 130 denier slubbed yarn, at a cost of \$5 to \$8 a pound. By late next year, du Pont predicted, it will be in high-fashion women's wear in top-level stores across the United States.

I saw six samples of Qiana—including Jacquard, print, faille, and chiffon—at du Pont's unveiling. It's beautiful in texture, color, and the way it moves and handles.

I didn't try to wash any of it, so I have to take du Pont's word for that. But I and others did crush the fabric, and saw the wrinkles shake out a few minutes later.

Qiana is du Pont's sixth major textile breakthrough. The company introduced nylon 30 years ago. After that came Orlon, the first acrylic; Dacron, the first polyester; Lycra, the first spandex; and Teflon fluorocarbon fiber.

Du Pont is still playing secrets with many of the Qiana factors—including whether it will appear in the Paris or Rome couture shows in July. Since it could pass for silk, we won't know we're looking at it unless somebody tells us.

coming features

The OAS and The Future

Ecuador's Galo Plaza Lasso, new secretary-general of the Organization of American States, faces up to his organization's pressing problems in an exclusive interview.

Meditation on a 12-Tone Horse

Luciano Berio, eminent Italian composer, attacks the "12-tone system" in a Home Forum-page essay (ninth in a series) and is interviewed on the Arts-Entertainment page.

Fall Fashions from Europe

In words and sketches, Monitor writers review the fall-winter collections as continental fashion houses display their wares, beginning

TUESDAY, JULY 16

MONDAY, JULY 15

FRIDAY, JULY 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

and used in the kitchen. Small pieces can be used for dishcloths.

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Reagan appointments

California education takes tilt to right

With Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan playing a role under the presidential-campaign spotlight, how he has performed in his first year and a half as California's chief executive could take on new meaning. This is sixth in a series of assessments.

By Curtis J. Stimer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Ronald Reagan is editing a "Who's Who in California education."

And his recent additions and insertions may mean a whole new "plot" for public education in this state.

This is what's happening:

• Liberal leaning members of California's three top educational governing boards—the University of California Board of Regents, State College Trustees, and the State Board of Education—are being "deleted" as their terms expire. And members with conservative tilt are being "written in" in their places.

• California's newly constituted—and governor-appointed—board for its 80 junior colleges leans to the "right" in its educational philosophy.

• Progressive educators are beginning to flee the California scene. Some are resigning. Others are retiring. At least one has been fired.

Control now shifted

Perhaps the most dramatic of these reshuffles involves the state school board. With the recent appointment of four new members to fill expired terms, Governor Reagan now holds—for the first time since he took office in January, 1967—direct control of this decisionmaking body.

For the past decade, this board has been liberally oriented. It has pressed progressive education upon California schoolchildren. But now a Reagan-Rafferty-controlled board is showing definite signs of "retrenching"—back to the 3 R's, advocated by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty.

At the university level Governor Reagan has named his first appointments. He promptly named conservatives, Dr. Wesley G. Campbell and H. R. "Bob" Haldeman to replace Teamster executive Einar O. Mohn and attorney Lawrence J. Kennedy—both Democrats.

The appointments in March of rancher Dudley Swim and vintner Karl Wente as state college trustees strengthened the influence on education of California's strongly conservative agricultural bloc.

Prominent names going

Prominent names disappearing or soon to disappear from the state's educational "who's who" include Clark Kerr, ex-University of California president; John Summerskill, San Francisco State College president; Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles; and Dr. John Galbraith, UC's San Diego chancellor.

Dr. Kerr was fired by the regents at their first meeting after the Reagan administration took office. The Governor says he was not directly responsible for this. But the longtime UC educator—whose liberal views were widely known—lays his dismissal right at Mr. Reagan's door.

Dr. Summerskill was recently fired after six months of wrangling with state college officials. He was called on the carpet after an outbreak of "black power" demonstrations at his school last year. But state college trustees gave him a clean bill of health after an intensive investigation.

However, a recurrence of student unrest prodded Glenn Dumke, California State College president, to remove Dr. Summerskill from his post late in May. The latter had already announced his intention to resign at the end of the school year.

Long a Reagan critic

The San Francisco State College chief had long been an outspoken critic of Governor Reagan's economy moves. When he first talked of leaving, he charged the state administration with "political interference and financial starvation."

Dr. Murphy recently announced his resignation as head of UC's largest campus in Los Angeles to take the post of chairman of the board of the Los Angeles Times.

Dr. Murphy had been considered a leading candidate for UC's presidency before the appointment of economist Charles J. Hitch.

Dr. Murphy, who will leave UCLA Sept. 1, says publicly that political pressures did not cause his move from the university. But insiders say he is extremely worried about UC's educational future in the face

Nader wins first tilt in suit against GM

New York

A State Supreme Court has rejected the main legal arguments advanced by the General Motors Corporation in seeking dismissal of a \$26 million invasion-of-privacy suit brought against it by Ralph Nader.

Mr. Nader, a Washington lawyer who has crusaded for automobile safety and consumer protection, charged in his suit that GM waged a concerted campaign to discredit his attacks on auto safety.

Justice Joseph A. Brut said in a five-page ruling that the corporation had, in part, acknowledged many of the allegations "for the purposes of this motion."

"It is conceded," Justice Brut wrote, "that General Motors, through its agents, made threatening telephone calls to plaintiff, tapped his telephone, attempted to entice him with women, 'shadowed' him in various places and caused him to be investigated by interviewing numerous of his acquaintances who could provide defendant with information about him."

The main legal argument by the GM lawyers was the contention that invasion-of-privacy suits were essentially applicable to commercial cases, such as the unauthorized use of an individual's name, picture, or trademark for money.

of heavy state monetary retrenchments and criticism of student activism. And this, they insist, influenced his decisions.

More retirements ahead

Dr. Galbraith is resigning to return to research. But he too is said to be unhappy about the present "political climate" at the university.

During this year, two more UC chancellors—Dr. Emil Mrak of the Davis campus and Dr. Willard C. Fleming, head of the San Francisco Medical Center—will retire.

Replacements for Drs. Murphy, Galbraith, Mrak, and Fleming will have to be found by Dr. Hitch and a committee of regents. Observers believe they will choose "a different breed of animal."

All of UC's present chancellors came in during the Kerr regime. And almost all are committed to the liberal philosophy of education—now under heavy attack in the state.

Some say that strong political pressures will be put on Dr. Hitch and his selection committee to seek "less liberal" replacements.

What does this all mean?

Back to the 'basics'

For public education at the grade school and secondary levels, it means a move back to the "basics"—and perhaps the end for "progressive" education.

It also means implementation of the Rafferty philosophy—more decisionmaking by local school boards and fewer educational mandates by the state agency. Some observers say that strong district control may mean greater reluctance towards accepting federal funds for programs like compensatory education.

And they fear that some local authorities, left alone, will drag their feet in racially integrating their schools.

In public higher education, conservative influence, at governing board levels could point to stricter clampdowns on student dissenters.

It might also pave the way for student payment of tuition at all but the two-year schools. The Governor has been pressing for the imposition of this type of tax on students since he took office.

And recently, in lieu of tuition, UC regents agreed to up fees. But a democratically controlled Legislature has been very reluctant to set a tuition or raise student fees for the state colleges.

If this happens, the revised edition of "Who's Who in California Education" may lead to a natural sequel, "what now for California education?"

Sixth in a series. Next: Gov. Ronald Reagan may be nominated for vice-president by the Republicans.

FCC policy seeks erasure of radio-TV race bias

By the Associated Press

Washington

Broadcasters who engage in racial discrimination will not be able to get their licenses renewed, under a new Federal Communications Commission policy.

The commission announced the new policy July 5 and proposed at the same time a new rule under which broadcasters would be required to file with renewal applications a statement showing what they are doing to promote employment and programing aimed at minority groups.

The FCC estimated it would take four to six months to put the proposed rule into effect which would allow for filing of petitions by all interested parties and possible public hearings.

Henry Geller, FCC general counsel, said the new rule also would require broadcasters to post notices in their stations and to explain on employment applications that they are pledged not to discriminate against anyone on the basis of race.

Mr. Geller said the FCC has received less than a dozen complaints of discrimination since 1964.

However, in a 14-page notice about the new rule, the commission referred to the recent report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, saying the nation "is confronted with a serious racial crisis."

Echoing a riot commission statement that it is not enough just to hire members of minority groups, the FCC said broadcasters should try to train and promote Negro reporters to top positions and to seek them out actively.

The FCC said complaints that a station is discriminating on the basis of race in programing and hiring will be referred to the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or to the appropriate state fair-employment group, whichever has jurisdiction.

The FCC said it will act itself when substantial complaints are lodged against a station which falls under neither federal nor state civil-rights provisions.

The commission said both its new rule and the proposed one were based on a 1967 petition from the United Church of Christ which urged such action.

The FCC announcement included a letter from Stephen J. Pollak, assistant United States attorney general in charge of civil rights.

The letter, dated May 21, 1968, said the commission has the authority to lay down a rule or policy barring racial discrimination in broadcast employment.

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Pentagon dampens talk of dividend

By Philip W. McKinsey
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It's still pie in the sky, say Pentagon officials about any fiscal dividend that may result from a subsiding of current defense spending.

Some other departments of the government have been hoping that an end to the Vietnam war, an agreement to limit the nuclear-arms race, and a pullout of United States troops from Western Europe would release a flood of money for cash-starved domestic programs. The Pentagon, however, is dampening any overenthusiasm along these lines.

To some extent, to be sure, Defense Department officials speak from self interest. The military sits astride a \$80-billion-a-year budget. Military men can be expected to hang on to as much of this as they can. That's no more than a Washington fact of life.

At the same time, there is an element of realism in their words of caution. For one thing, there is no reason now to look for a quick pullback or disengagement in any of these areas.

Whatever settlement eventually may emerge from the Paris peace talk, U.S. troops will stay in Vietnam for months following a cease-fire.

Long stay forecast

Less and less is heard of the vague and carefully-worded Manila declaration promise to pull out all troops within six months after hostilities cease. At any rate troops would stay in Southeast Asia for a long time, even after a withdrawal from Vietnam.

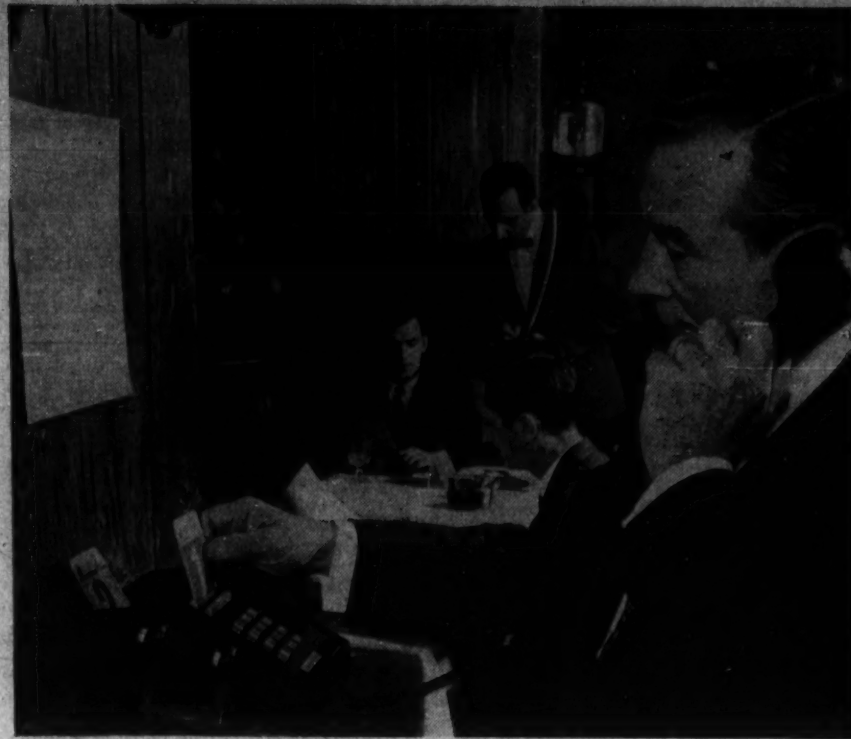
In the context of the budget, savings will not begin until the troops leave the area. And even when that happens the United States will feel committed to continue economic aid to Vietnam to help restore its war-torn economy.

The outlook for fiscal returns from talks on nuclear arms is even more remote. Negotiations will be incredibly complex—even more so than the protracted talks which led to the test-ban and nonproliferation treaties.

Assuming progress comes more quickly than most people now expect the first agreement is likely to be on limiting the arms race and establishing some sort of leveling off on nuclear arms production based on current rates of procurement. Big savings, in other words, would not start until there is agreement on an actual reduction in the nuclear arsenal.

Expenses remain high

As for troops in Western Europe, the Pentagon feels that without some reciprocity from the Soviet Union it would be folly for



Credit check

A restaurant owner uses a telephone to contact a computer at American Express headquarters to check on a credit-card transaction. The computer "remembers" details on over two million credit-card accounts, including account numbers of lost, stolen, and canceled cards.

the U.S. to withdraw. Officials suggest there is no likelihood of the Soviets withdrawing troops in the near future so long as there is restiveness among their satellites in Eastern Europe.

Increasingly, of course, the U.S. presence in Europe is becoming a political issue here. Especially now that budget-cutting is on the minds of congressmen, there is a growing call for a unilateral withdrawal.

Short of that, however, bilateral agreement with the Soviet Union for a joint pullback in Europe probably hinges on some sort of agreement in Southeast Asia.

From the Pentagon's view all this means that there will be no quick impact in budget savings following an easing of tensions around the world. Or, more to the point, from concrete results flowing from current diplomatic probings.

And beyond that military demands for money will stay high anyway. Programs have been deferred because of Vietnam and these will move once again into prominence.

Even if Washington and Moscow agree to limit the nuclear-arms race, the race in conventional weapons is likely to continue. The Soviet move into the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean, for example, is treated with concern in Washington.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell says the Soviets have developed

a new fighter, capable of Mach 3 speeds, "which we cannot match." And this means pressure from the Air Force for more money for a faster fighter plane and a new bomber to replace the aging B-52.

Economists disagree

Leaving aside the arguments advanced by the military men for maintenance of high defense expenditures, there is disagreement among economists about how resources will shift after an end of the hot war and an easing of the cold war.

Charles L. Schultze, former director of the budget bureau and now an associate of the Brookings Institution, seems to agree with the military point of view. Even with the end of the Vietnam war, military expenditures will go down slowly and money for social programs will have to come from higher taxes.

Other economists disagree. They think that defense spending will fall reasonably quickly—say within 18 months after the fighting ends—to pre-Vietnam levels, meaning that about \$20 billion a year in the federal budget will be available for other uses.

There is no resolving the argument at the moment. That will come only with time and the vagaries of whichever administration it is that has to make the decisions.

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Surtax polishes U.S. fiscal image in Europe

The economic scene

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Up until passage of the tax bill by Congress, the United States was regarded as an economic "bad boy" in international circles. Europeans commented freely about the "terrible" behavior of this country.

Now, though, the U.S. image has improved considerably.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, noted last week: "That our democracy, for all its zigzags and zags, could put a 10 percent surtax and \$6 billion budget cut into effect with a thumping bipartisan majority only four short months before a national election will strike foreign observers, rightly, as . . . an act of political courage and discipline they will find hard to match in their own fiscal experience."

Of course, the United States is not yet out of the woods in its international economic situation. This is not likely to happen until the end of the war in Vietnam eases that dollar drain, if then.

Capacity for exports

But there is some prospect now for improvement. The tax bill, economists argue,

will take some of the excess steam out of the economy. There will be more capacity free for exports. With some easing of the demand for goods, the tendency to suck imports into the country should be reduced.

"The cost-push malady will linger on," Dr. Heller said. In other words, prices will continue to rise because labor seeks higher wages and management higher prices to overcome the effects of past inflation.

Warned Dr. Heller in a Dallas talk: "Unless business and labor leaders bite the bullet of wage and price restraint as the President and Congress have bitten the bullet of tax and budget restraint, it will take a long time to convert disinflation of demand into deescalation of the wage/price spiral."

There remains some hope that prices will not rise in coming months so fast as they have in the past year.

EEC expansion may help

In addition, the buildup of steel inventories is about over. This should ease the flow of steel imports, a substantial item in the import bill.

Such an improved price situation should help exports. What is more, economic expansion in the European Common Market has reached a stage where it should benefit the U.S. trade balance. The high wage settlements in France are likely to have an expansionary effect there and in other EEC countries, especially Germany.

Germany itself has been experiencing

some sizable wage increases that will stimulate consumption.

The immediate news looks bad. U.S. trade slipped back into the red in May by \$32.2 million. This was the second month of deficit trade in five years (along with the deficit in March of \$157.7 million). In April there was a surplus of \$248 million, seasonally adjusted.

From January to May, 1968, the cumulative U.S. trade surplus came to a mere \$405 million. That compares with one of \$1.92 billion in the first five months of 1967.

Goal out of reach

Thus there is no hope—and this is admitted in Washington—of reaching the administration's goal of a \$500 million gain in the trade surplus this year to a total of \$4.6 billion.

By the end of the year, though, the trade surplus is considered certain to be considerably better than the \$972 annual rate in the first five months.

There are other more favorable factors in the balance-of-payments situation.

Foreigners have been making unusually heavy net purchases of U.S. equities. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company notes that these netted \$280 million in April alone. In the previous three months, net acquisitions totaled \$275 million.

"Increased confidence in the U.S. dollar following the tax legislation may well encourage and sustain recent foreign demand

for U.S. shares," commented Morgan Guaranty.

Success with Eurobonds

American corporations have been remarkably successful in financing expansion of their overseas affiliates by issuing convertible Eurobonds. This reduces the amount of dollars they must send overseas.

The government hoped to improve the balance of payments by \$1 billion through this means. Whether this will be done remains debatable. Morgan Guaranty sees continued hope. But some reports from Washington indicate doubts there.

Last year's direct-investment dollar outflow was \$3.02 billion. The annual rate in the first quarter dropped to \$1.672 billion, indicating a bigger improvement than the \$1 billion hoped for. But some of this decline came from an unexplained drop in investment in Canada. And Canada is exempt from the investment controls.

The renewed pressure on Berlin probably assures continued full cooperation by the West German Government in efforts to deal with the U.S. payments problem.

Troop-cost aid due

Just before the East Germans moved, West Germany agreed to enlarge slightly its agreement to offset the dollar costs of keeping United States troops on German soil. The Germans said they would purchase \$500



million of United States Treasury notes in quarterly installments. In addition, Bonn will again buy \$100 million of military equipment from the United States.

Lufthansa has indicated it would order \$60 million of American aircraft without resorting to United States financing.

Actually, the real cost to Germany of the agreement is minimal. The United States must eventually pay off the Treasury notes. Germany probably would buy some United States planes and military equipment in any event.

If the Berlin pressures had come slightly earlier, United States negotiators might have gotten a better deal.

In any event, when the pluses and minuses are added up, economists hold some hope for an improvement in the United States payments picture the remainder of this year and even higher hopes for next year.

'Inflation!'—a cry in the wilderness?

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

President Johnson again has asked business and labor to pitch in for a fight against inflation. But there is no indication that his appeal will be heeded.

The President made his recent appeal while swearing in Warren Smith as a new member of his Council of Economic Advisers (CEA). Mr. Smith succeeds James Duesenberry, who is returning to teach at Harvard. The new adviser was formerly chairman of the University of Michigan Economics Department.

In the presence of CEA members, the President noted that the government has got its "house in order" by means of tax increases. Now, he said, business and labor "must begin doing their share" to stop the wage-price spiral.

He did not go into what he expects them to do. But in the past he has stressed the urgent need for moderation in collective bargaining and for holding tight lines against price increases.

Pressures build

The times and circumstances are against any follow-up behavior this year.

Bargaining pressures are continuing to build for settlements at high levels, with the government's consumer price index supporting heavy demands. Moreover, two of the unions involved in the biggest negotiations underway have internal situations that dictate big settlements. And the third has as its president the man who led a 1965 contract fight that toppled the CEA's 3.2 percent wage-price guideline policy.

Thus the outlook is for hard bargaining and hefty settlements.

Looking further ahead, this could mean demands after the November elections for government controls on wages and prices—too late to curb inflationary pressures in 1968 but in time to be effective in the next bargaining round.

Now are in basic steel and aerospace industries.

Price rises cited

United Steelworkers (USW) contracts do not have cost-of-living "escalator" clauses that automatically adjust hourly pay as living costs rise or fall. Because of the behavior of the consumer price index since the last steel contract was signed in 1965, USW says a settlement of "at least 6 percent a year" is the minimum it can accept, to offset price rises that have eroded the gains in the last contract.

The latest index reading resulted in automatic "escalator" raises for some 210,000 workers across the country—for most, 3 cents an hour if adjustments were quarterly or 6 cents if made on a semiannual basis.

In steel, the continued sharp rise of the consumer price index will mean greater rank-and-file insistence on more money—even if fringe increases have to be pared down a little. It will now be harder to "sell" even a 6-percent-a-year package to unionists pinched by a 4.4 percent (May, 1967, to May, 1968) price rise and a bigger "anti-inflation" income-tax wage deduction.

'Escalator' sought

Soaring prices may result, too, in a strong resurgence of rank-and-file demands for an "escalator" clause in contracts—perhaps as a price for moderating wage demands.

In the aerospace industry, the principal unions in bargaining are the International Association of Machinists (IAM) and the United Auto Workers. Money is a big issue.

New credit cards in East, South

By the Associated Press
San Francisco

A credit-card system originated by a group of California banks has been adopted in the East and South, according to Western States Bankcard Association.

Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New York formed the Eastern States Bankcard Association.

The Southern Bankcard Association was formed by 11 banks in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virginia.

The Southern group will begin issuing interchangeable master charge cards this fall and the Eastern group in the spring.

Seventy California banks formed the credit association in 1967 to facilitate the interchange of cards.

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State and Municipal	750,434,845
Other	34,522,884
TOTAL SECURITIES	1,326,934,132
Total Gross Loans	5,155,172,891
(Less) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	93,607,376
TOTAL NET LOANS	5,061,565,515
Bank Premises and Equipment	77,463,862
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	145,784,001
Accrued Income Receivable	58,302,477
Other Assets	89,292,387
TOTAL ASSETS	\$8,587,624,978
Liabilities	
Deposits:	
Demand	\$4,528,335,453
Savings and Other Time	1,908,813,989
London Offices	828,508,731
TOTAL DEPOSITS	7,265,658,173
Funds Borrowed	293,503,272
Acceptances Outstanding	150,017,681
Provision for Taxes and Other Expenses	48,707,408
Dividend Payable	7,886,303
Other Liabilities	212,876,097
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,978,648,934
Capital	
Capital Notes 5% Due 1992	50,000,000
Stockholders' Equity:	
Capital Stock, \$12 Par Value	
Shares Authorized 16,700,000	
Shares Outstanding 13,143,838	157,726,056
Surplus	292,534,323
Undivided Profits	101,862,861
Reserve for Contingencies	6,852,804
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	558,976,044
TOTAL CAPITAL	608,976,044
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	\$8,587,624,978

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GILBERT H. PERKINS

ISAAC B. GRAINGER

CHARLES H. KELLSTADT

HAROLD W. COMFORT

C. W. NICHOLS, JR.

Putting together 200 years of jigsaw-puzzle history

By Muriel Holland

London

One morning Linda Hannas, an antiquarian bookseller interested in jigsaw puzzles, received a mysterious telephone call.

"Do you know there is an 18th-century dissected puzzle up for sale in an auction in Retford tomorrow?"

There was a click. The caller had gone. Retford was 160 miles away.

"I think you should go," her husband said. (The two are in business together).

So at dawn Mrs. Hannas caught the train for the north. She found the auction room, bld 210 (£24) and became the owner of a precious antique puzzle.

It was just one more adventure in her 10-year search for jigsaw puzzles.

"I became interested in old children's books first," she said, "then in early games and toys. One day some puzzles came in a parcel of children's games."

This started a collection of puzzles which now numbers 120.

"I am making the rounds of the museums in Britain to check the list of their holdings," she said.

She has been surprised to find how few are in museums, and how little is known about the origins of the jigsaw puzzle.

"Much research has to be done on these puzzles," Mrs. Hannas said. "There is no book about them. I hope to write the first book dealing with the subject."

Early this year Mrs. Hannas approached the London Museum about an exhibition of jigsaw puzzles. She offered some from her own collection.

The upshot is the present summer exhibition of 75 puzzles and the very comprehensive color illustrated catalog, for which Mrs. Hannas wrote the introduction: "Two Hundred Years of Jigsaw Puzzles."

Mrs. Hannas had intended to collect only 100 years of puzzles, from 1775. As she tracked down more and more antique specimens, however, the date has dropped back to the 1760's.

The Oxford Dictionary defines a jigsaw puzzle as a puzzle consisting of a picture mounted on board and cut into irregular pieces.

"This definition would have been as good 200 years ago as it is today," Mrs. Hannas said. "It is the name which has changed. The name 'jigsaw' came into England dur-

ing the early part of this century, probably from America, where it was the term for a vertically reciprocating saw used to cut irregular patterns."

The tool used to cut the early puzzles was a marquetry saw, Mrs. Hannas said, the equivalent of the modern fretsaw. The cutting of the puzzles was done by hand until about the 1850's.

Most of the earlier puzzles were educational. In 1878 Steven Eslick of Birmingham took out a patent for "Improvements in Geographical Maps." In this, the outer frame, i.e. the sea, or the neighboring countries, was left in one piece, with the actual map being dissected as usual. But the frame could be left out altogether.

In his trade card John Spillbury, probably the earliest puzzle-maker, offered puzzles at a lower price when they were "with-out the sea." This must have been primarily to save the expensive wood (mahogany or cedar) used for the early puzzles. Later they were made of softwood, and later still a cheaper form was made of covered cardboard.

Royalty has figured in puzzles since the beginning of the 19th century. The London Museum exhibits include a colored lithograph showing the gathering of flowers and the preparation of a bouquet for Queen Victoria. The Queen's portrait is in a circle in the middle.

"This puzzle is unusual," Mrs. Hannas said, "as the Queen's face is cut. Usually faces are put into puzzles uncut."

The London Museum shows an entrancing jigsaw made from a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (as a 10-year-old princess) with her mischievous-looking young sister Princess Margaret, and Windsor Castle in the background. It is one of a series published by Chad Valley in the 30's, showing members of the royal family.

"I am longing to find more references to the puzzles in literature," Mrs. Hannas said. "I came upon a reference to them by chance in Jane Austen's 'Mansfield Park.' Fanny Price was derided by her cousins because she was unable to put the map of Europe together," she said.

Mrs. Hannas also wants to hear more of the origins of the jigsaw in the United States.

"Many Americans visit the London Museum exhibition, but few so far have brought new information," she said.



Courtesy of London Museum Summer Exhibition 1968

Bird motif

This jigsaw puzzle, a hand-colored engraving published in 1821, is part of an exhibition in London tracing the progress of these family games for 200 years. The subject of this puzzle is "36 birds commonly seen in England."

Tandem tour of Europe for sightless

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The sounds and scents of Europe's cities and countryside—three young Americans of unusually high courage are tasting all they can of this in a summer of travel.

Hosteling is a comparatively new venture for the blind. But on a tandem, or bicycle built for two, and with a trusty comrade at the helm, a new milestone can be passed. Rolling by fragrant fields and splashing brooks, resting under a shady tree to hear the trill of a bird, the voices and accents of another country, these young adventurers have started on a vacation long to be remembered.

I talked to them at Kennedy Airport before they boarded one of the huge Satmars with 165 other youths taking bicycle trips under the auspices of the American Youth Hostels.

"I love a bike," 16-year-old Jeanette Kutash of Shelton, Conn., told me. "You don't feel cooped up as in a car. I like hostels better than hotels because they're more informal."

"I've been pedaling since I was seven," said Gary Hale, 15, of South Windsor, Conn. "I love to ride a bike. It's the best way to see things." Gary explained that he has partial sight. He wants to see the Eiffel Tower and meet a lot of people.

Dorothea Martin, the third member of the group, from Newington, Conn., is 17 and was excited about going. She is interested in French architecture, politics, music — "everything that's going on in the world." She plans to be a teacher of French.

FAMILY FEATURES

All three have been studying French hard. Gary confided that this is one subject "you can't skim over."

Their leader, Miss Cynthia Maurer, who teaches French at their school (the Oak Hill School in Hartford, Conn., which is conducted by the Connecticut Institute for the Blind), is giving them special drill in words and signals of the road.

"Stop!" is good in any language," she laughed. "They'll hear words like 'droite' and 'gauche' (right and left) and 'ralentise' (slow up) a lot."

"One of the advantages to them in traveling this way is the experience in coordinating with the group. Cooking and cleaning up in the hostel are a part of what they can do together. Instead of a camera, they take along a tape recorder so they can record the sound of church bells, street sounds, and foreign accents."

The three sighted riders who steer the tandem bikes are Sarah Hodnett, student at Monroe-Woodbury High School, Central Valley, N. Y.; Anna Marie Della Fera, Woodstock, Conn., student at Amherst College; and Michaeline Della Fera, teacher at Oak Hill School.

Sarah thought the experience would help to stimulate more such trips for the handicapped. The important thing is "constant communication" between the two on tandem, she explained, also following out carefully the directions given every morning so "everyone goes on pace."

While the mammoth red-nosed silver-and-white plane waited, we watched the trippers inside the airport firmly strap the knapsacks onto their red, green, and blue bicycles which were soon to be wheeled below. In addition to dungarees, shorts, sweaters, sneakers, shirts, skirts, blouses, map books, etc., had gone a lot of do-it-yourself equipment for which youth hostellers are famous.

Spare tires, hammers, screws, monkey wrenches, and other handy items had been packed in.

Aware that three of their number might need special assistance, many of the other youths were ready to lend a hand. But the attitude is one of "showing them how to do it, if possible, instead of doing it for them."

"They deserve a lot of praise," said Joseph Kostal, director of transportation services for the Council on International Exchange, in speaking of Jeanette, Gary, and Dorothea. "This is the first time I have seen sightless persons going on a cycling-sight-seeing adventure."

"It's incredible," said Madeline Poley, manager of air reservations for the same Council, which handles heavy student travel. "They will get a great deal out of this trip—meeting people and conditions in a different country, hearing its nuances."

The Oak Hill students will travel in England, France, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium. Several Lions clubs have contributed financially to this project.

"We hope this is only the beginning of greater participation and freedom for the blind," said Justin Cline, national director of the AYH development program. "We have been working at an expanded program for them for about 10 years. The tremendous satisfaction they find in a venture like this is most rewarding."

Dialogue with youth

By Edwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: What is some practical way in which youth can help old people? How do other readers help old people in their families, other than by putting them in old people's homes?

Robert H.
Monash Univ.
Victoria, Australia

E. D. C.: We have recently had two letters in which young people told of the love and companionship they shared with older folk in their homes. (Look at Dialogues of June 6 and June 8.) There are undoubtedly many other ways, and I hope other readers will send them in. But it all comes back to love and respect for the individual, which works both ways, and translates into admirable human relations. Also, both sides have to listen hard and talk little.

"Dialogue with Youth" will not appear in the next three weeks while Mr. Canham is on vacation.

We invite young people to send in brief questions or comments to this column, which the editor will comment upon in return. Send them to DIALOGUE, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

A verse for today...

And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.—ISA. 2:3



Game buff

Mrs. Linda Hannas, collector of antique and contemporary jigsaw puzzles, displays her elaborate puzzle-filing system. Her interest spurred her to encourage the London Museum to exhibit games this summer.

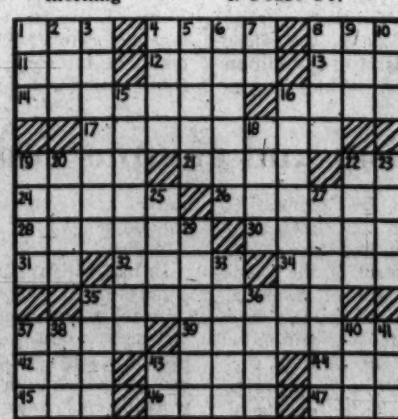
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Oklahoma Indian
4. Free ticket
8. Pigeon
11. Pulpy fruit
12. Formerly
13. Cultivator
14. Small tarred line
16. Carbon
17. Touchstone
19. Acidity
21. Ital. coin
22. Blood factor
24. Yearns
26. Enclosed glass bottle
28. Hidden
30. Pluck a guitar
31. Of me
32. Upstart
34. Claim on property
35. Honored
37. Cast sidelong glances
39. Plodded
42. Weir

Down

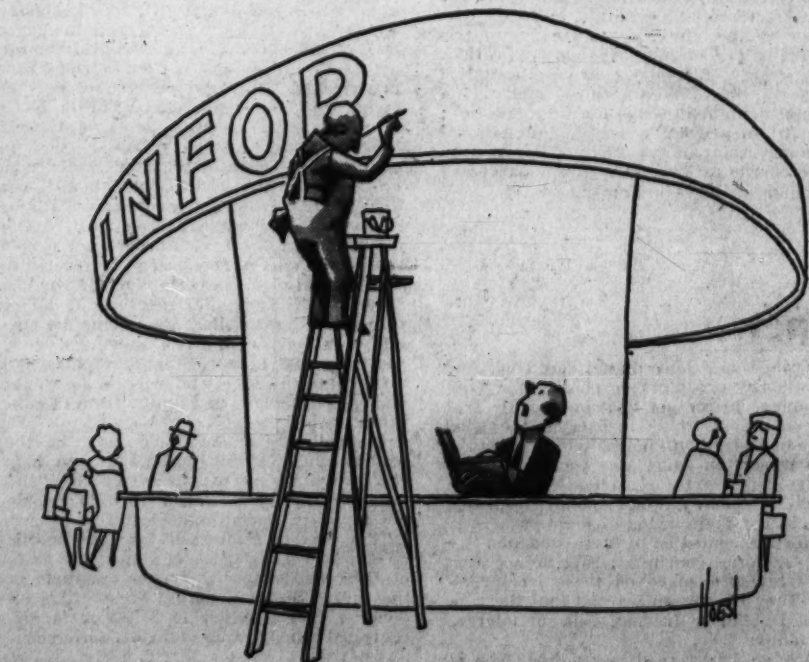
43. Catcher's glove
44. Gr. long E
45. Double curve
46. Wild ache
47. Emblem of morning
1. Amount
2. Topaz humming bird
3. Second copies
4. Peas: Fr.



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY



The Christian Science Monitor

...M...

Wanted—a positive response

For two months, now, the Egyptians have been making it increasingly clear that they are prepared to accept Israel as a fact in the Middle East. Early in May, they reiterated to United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring their willingness to accept in full the Security Council resolution of last November — and their preparedness to go along with a timetable for its implementation (which would involve "concessions" by both Israel and the Arabs) drawn up by Mr. Jarring. A couple of days later, United Arab Republic Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad stated even more emphatically that his government accepted "the Security Council resolution in its entirety, including freedom of navigation." And last week in Copenhagen, Mr. Riad said: "We accept the realities, and one of these is Israel. We only want peace now."

The Jewish Telegraph Agency quotes "sources close to the Israeli Government" in Jerusalem as being "increasingly concerned that the latest 'peace offensive' by [Mr.] Riad may gain credence abroad." Israel, of course, insists that a settlement can come only through face-to-face negotiations with the Arabs and implies that security for her can be found only in a formal peace treaty.

In recent weeks, leaks from Israeli Cab-

inet meetings indicate that, in any parleying, the Israelis are likely to play the stiff cards of demanding either continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan or at least that territory's transformation into an Arab "Bantustan."

If these are minimum demands rather than opening bargaining positions, the outlook is grim. But in any case, the moment would seem opportune for Israel to respond by putting to the test what is represented by her as a ruse from the other side. The Security Council resolution of November is fair.

There are a number of manifest reasons for seeing the so-called "peace offensive" from Cairo as something more than a ruse. Despite his tragic gamble last year, Gamal Abdel Nasser is basically a realist. He would almost certainly like to get the Palestine problem honorably off his hands so that he can deal with problems even closer to home. He must want the Suez Canal reopened before the maritime world decides that it can do without the waterway after all. And on the canal, the outsiders who feel the pinch of its closure most are probably the Russians — so they have a vested interest, for this and other reasons, in a Middle East settlement.

There is a key role in the next act for the United States. Washington should not let it go by default.

Congress' last lap

The United States Congress manages — more than is always realized — to reflect the mood of the country. The 90th Congress, which hopes to adjourn August 2, lives up to this reputation.

There are at least three significant trends and moods in the United States. One is conservative: an emphasis on "law and order," on spending curbs and fiscal responsibility, on consolidation after a time of sweeping reforms.

Another mood is activist: an awareness of the "plight of the poor," the problem of the cities, the menace of black unrest, and a desire to get cracking on remedies.

The third attitude has to do with the nagging, vicious war in Vietnam. Everyone wants to get it over with as speedily as possible, but there is sharp dispute as to whether the United States should pull out, virtually unilaterally and without counting the cost, or whether — as a majority probably believes — Washington must seek to negotiate a peace that "both sides can live with," a peace with some honor.

The 90th Congress hasn't done much about this vexing issue of Vietnam, beyond reflecting the dichotomy of American opinion.

But on the domestic issues, this Congress has managed, rather remarkably,

to be both conservative and activist. On the side of restraint it insisted on a \$6 billion spending curb as the price of tax increase. It approved a crime-control bill which directed a warning salvo at the Supreme Court. It voted assistance to local law-enforcement agencies. It has held the line against proposals to boost "Great Society" programs.

Congress however has been more activist and innovative than anyone might have predicted last January. It passed a major Civil Rights Act, containing a far-reaching open housing provision. It did finally vote the tax surcharge. It voted a truth-in-lending bill and a pure meat law. Before adjournment it is likely to enact a broader housing program, more stringent gun controls, and antipollution and pipeline-safety measures. But it may not get around to the amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

There is good prospect that the Senate will ratify the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

So, again, we must label this a "do something" Congress. And a Congress showing useful independence and initiative. But it will adjourn with a lot of business still marked "unfinished" — including the need to attain a healthier, more stable, less divisive atmosphere in American life.

Crucial week

Three stages of gun control can be conceived:

- A ban on interstate mail order sales of firearms and ammunition.
- Registration of all guns and the licensing of their owners.
- Stringent restrictions or the abolition of gun ownership for private citizens.

At present, only the first two have been proposed in Congress. But it is the fear of the third that has driven the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate — Representative Albert of Oklahoma and Senator Mansfield of Montana — to threaten in recent days to slam the brakes on the move toward federal gun control.

Their arguments — that the laws would be ineffective against gun use by criminals and an "excessive and unwarranted federal intrusion into individual and state responsibilities" — miss the mark. On the one hand, the sheer availability of weapons (three million were purchased last year alone) makes

crimes of violence the more likely. On the other, the bills as submitted are hedged about with safeguards for individual and state rights: licensing would be refused only for those mentally or otherwise incompetent to own firearms, and the federal statute would be invoked only in those states which fail to enact adequate gun control laws by themselves.

This week is crucial in the life of the bills. The interstate mail bill will reach the House floor. And the Senate Judiciary Committee will resume deliberations on the licensing and registration proposal. It is to be hoped that both bodies will respond to the justness of the bills and act favorably.

Surely the congressmen cannot be blind to the fact that majority public opinion has "crystallized" in favor of controls, as Roman L. Hruska (R) of Nebraska, long a key advocate of the National Rifle Association's interests, put it in mid-June. Swift action is demanded on every count.

Communism and campus commotion

Of all the words spoken by Communists for propaganda purposes, few ever rang more falsely than those just spoken by Gus Hall, secretary-general of the Communist Party, United States of America. For Mr. Hall declared that his party supported the efforts of students to win more influence and a greater say in their colleges and universities.

Unhappily for Mr. Hall, the events of the past half-year utterly belie his statement. If anything has become clear, it is that Communist top men around the world are not only deeply suspicious, but actually frightened of university students and their ideas. Consider this evidence:

- The French Communist Party has just suffered a bitter political setback, traceable to a civil upheaval set in motion by university students and into which the Communist Party was dragged.

- University students were a potent force behind the new democratization in Czechoslovakia.

- The Kremlin is deemed, on ample evidence, to be greatly concerned lest university unrest elsewhere seep into Russia.

- Most articulate leaders of student

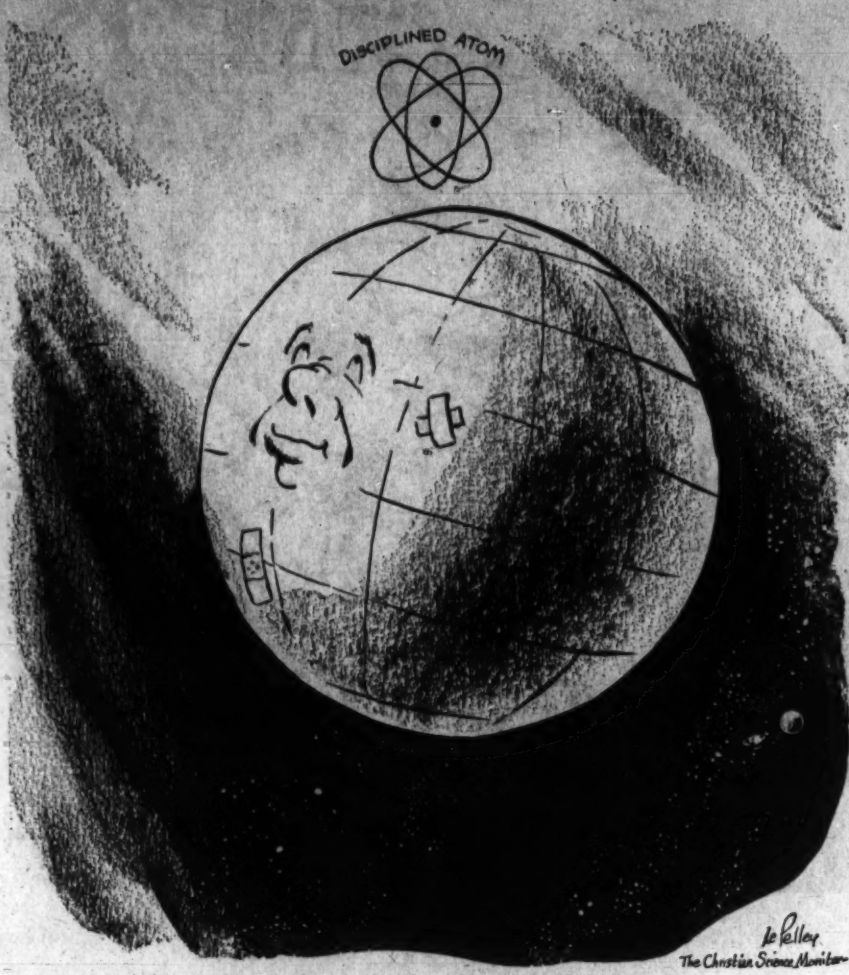
unrest have expressed as much scorn for the Soviet way of life as they have the American.

In fact, as Gus Hall spoke further, it became clear that he was by no means happy with what was happening within the new left-wing groups now so active on American campuses. He roundly condemned groups which were peddling an "anti-working class, reactionary concept, sugar-coated by left phrases" — in short, the new student rebels.

It should be noted that, on the same day that Mr. Hall spoke, the Soviet party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, felt it necessary to deny charges that the Soviet educational system crippled individuality. In a speech clearly directed towards the country's thinking youth, he pled with them not to be led astray by outside propaganda seeking to spread ideas of "individualism" within the Soviet Union. In short: "no campus trouble, please."

While no one can doubt that communism would be delighted to use campus commotion where it could do so safely, it is equally clear that Marxist officialdom looks upon such commotion with a very wary eye.

"Now I like to think of it as a sort of halo"



Attitudes toward China

By Charlotte Salkowski

As in the United States, so in Japan, there is an articulate body of scholars who are strongly critical of their government's China policy. With Vietnam peace talks under way, they are all the more vocal in their view that Japan is treading a dangerously dilatory course by not improving its ties with China and encouraging it to come to more rational terms with the outside world.

It should be added that not all these intellectuals are Communist or radically leftist. Like their counterparts at Harvard and elsewhere, however, they are challenging the American policy of "containment" and urging Japan to pursue a more independent path.

Prof. Yoshikazu Sakamoto, a youthful professor of international relations at prestigious Tokyo University, for instance, believes that China's rigidity can be traced to the inflexible policies of the United States, Japan, and other countries, and that Japan's single-minded military alliance with the United States is a liability to a rapprochement with its next-door neighbor.

Japan's current policy, he says, stems from a basic fear of China (a fear intensified by China's growing nuclear capacity and the cultural revolution) and an historically imbued feeling that China should remain inferior in military and political power.

Here Professor Sakamoto finds a curious dichotomy in Japan's attitudes toward China and the U.S.S.R. In public opinion polls, he notes, the Japanese always list the Soviet Union as one of the most disliked countries. But this traditional sense of dislike (harking back to czarist days) is coupled with a respect for and acceptance of Soviet military superiority.

China, on the other hand, is always found to be one of the most liked countries and one with which the Japanese, because of China's tremendous cultural influence here, feel a close affinity. Yet this feeling is accompanied by an attitude of Japanese military superiority. The scholar states:

"There has never been a time when during a period of close relations between our countries China was much superior militarily. We have, in fact, never had a strong China next to us. Now, the Japanese have to revise their concept of the world. It is inevitable that China will become, and has every right to become a great nation. All we can do is to find an accommodation with it. The question is how soon we start."

Professor Sakamoto advocates that Japan come out from under the American nuclear umbrella and adopt a policy of "neutrality." Such a policy, he argues, does not preclude a declaration that if Japan is threatened by an outside power it will seek the support of other nations.

Another noted academician, Tatsumi Okabe of Tokyo Metropolitan University (TMU), asks the question: "Does the 'threat

of China' really exist?" He concludes it does not.

In a military sense, writes Professor Okabe, China's nuclear weapons can only have the aim of deterring America's nuclear power in order to ensure its own security, and at some time to "liberate" Formosa—China's dominant medium-range objective. If Peking were to use nuclear weapons to intimidate Japan or other neighbors, he thinks, this would only strengthen the image of China now painted by the United States, ally these nations more closely with Washington, and spur them to acquire their own nuclear weapons.

Japan he insists, which is not confronting China over Formosa has no reason to consider China a nuclear threat. "The threat arises not from China's nuclear weapons, but from the confrontation between the United States and China itself. . . . The strengthening of relations with America will have the result of further strengthening this threat."

As for a threat from conventional armaments, once a nuclear stalemate is reached among the big powers, Professor Okabe believes that China except for certain obvious cases has no territorial designs. As for China's economic goals, he argues these can be attained more easily through non-military measures.

The only case where China might use conventional armaments, he reasons, is if Japan became embroiled in a war between the United States and China, or if China were to aid a "national liberation struggle" in Japan. On the latter score, he thinks China would give military aid only if a revolutionary regime were established through civil war, if it had a chance of taking power and if China could be certain no outside nation would intervene. "Under the present situation, this possibility is near zero," he concludes.

In his opinion, China's long-range goal — i.e., the promotion of world revolution — is most profitably pursued by trying to "win the hearts of the peoples" rather than through nuclear threat or the dispatch of troops.

Professor Okabe does not deny that China, to "win the hearts" of the Japanese, will try to fan anti-American movements in Japan, but he does not consider such activities a threat as long as there is a stable society and the government has a high degree of legitimacy.

Since the threat to Japan stems from the Sino-American confrontation, suggests Professor Okabe, the way to cope with this threat is (1) to increase communications with Peking; (2) to ease the confrontation between the United States and China through settlement of the Formosa question; and (3) to prevent a splitting of national opinions in Japan (by binding Japan even more closely to America's nuclear strategy) and thus preserve internal stability.

Mirror of opinion

Irish temper

One of our readers was in Ireland the other day and was struck to learn that even the Emerald Isle hasn't escaped the fury of the student protesters.

But Irish academicians, it seems, are less inclined than some of their American counterparts to knuckle under.

An editorial in the Irish Independent in Dublin declared that "it is time some straight and strong words were addressed to a minority group of students in Trinity college."

The editorial took note, in particular, of student allegations against Ireland's police. "The cry of 'police brutality,'" the Irish Independent said, "will not wash here. Slogans against police forces in other coun-

tries when used here do not ring true. And the minority group of irresponsibles in Trinity college better get to know quickly that their nonsense, their threats to the good name of Ireland will not be tolerated by the Irish people. In every way their obnoxious behavior is rightly resented by the Irish people, especially when the Irish people have to put their hands in their pockets to pay for the education of those students."

The editorial concludes: "We do not wish to waste more space on these irresponsibles. They have been warned that the people of Dublin, or Ireland, will not tolerate their antics."

When an Irishman draws a line, who is going to cross it?—Cincinnati Enquirer

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.



The referendum . . .

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The early years of the 20th century saw a political battle of giants. Teddy Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson were in one corner, labeled "Progressives" or "Bull Moosers," and William Howard Taft, et al., in the other corner, labeled "Conservatives" or by some "Reactionaries." Teddy and the "Progressive" Republicans charged that the Taft "Conservative" Republicans, by entrenched corporate and money power, completely dominated the legislatures, Congress, and the state and national political conventions. This excluded popular public participation in such important political units.

After his African safari, Teddy Roosevelt tried to regain the presidency and to reform the Republican Party according to his concepts. This was thoroughly and effectively resisted by Mr. Taft and his associates.

There emanated from this 10- or 15-year struggle certain political and legal reforms, among others, popularly labeled "The Initiative," "The Referendum," "The Recall of Elected Officials," and "The Direct Primary."

"The Initiative" enabled the people by petition and election to amend state constitutions and state laws when the legislatures failed or refused to act on popular demand.

"The Referendum" enabled the people by petition and election to review and possibly veto an unpopular law then—before enacted by the legislature.

"The Recall of Elected Officials," whereby on petition and election an unworthy elected public official might be voted out of office; and

"The Direct Primary," by which a vote of the people could bypass state political conventions and nominate persons for office by popular vote.

The word "referendum" has lost some of its original meaning. A legislative body may pass resolutions referring to the people some political issue for a vote at an election. A recent instance of this in Massachusetts had to do with the "death penalty" question.

The original meaning of "The Referendum" contemplated a petition by the voters and an election by which some act of the legislature would be reviewed, and possibly vetoed by popular vote.

Under the law now on the Massachusetts statutes, a city council or other public body is required to submit to the voters the question for or against fluoridation of public water systems, before ordering fluoridation.

An effort is now being made to have the legislature repeal this law. Should the present law be repealed, the city council or other public authority could order fluoridation, and contract for its installation, without first submitting the matter to the voters.

While it is true the people might, after such action in ordering fluoridation, then at their own expense (if they acted promptly) obtain sufficient signatures by referendum petition to require a vote by the people. Thus a veto of the action of the city council or other public authority might result. Much expense and effort might be imposed upon the people with perhaps needless initial expense to the public for the fluoridating machinery.

Thus the repeal of the existing fluoridation law would reverse the present democratic procedure. Also, if the referendum vetoed the action ordering fluoridation, unnecessary expense would have been incurred, which would not be the case if the present law remains on the books.

Beston Arthur Eckman

Pro-Americanism

To The Christian Science Monitor:

People are saying that America is "sick." The trouble is that there's more un-Americanism and anti-Americanism around than ever before.

What this country needs to be "well" again is a lot of good old pro-Americanism. Chicago J. Kesner Kahn

Preposterous

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You recently published a letter from A. Neville Barry, a reader in Monroe, Louisiana, who condemned all men in public office "save a few" as corrupt, mediocre men of influence. Most generalizations are not valid, but this one is preposterous. How many people "in high position in government" can that reader know? How could all this evidence of corruption be obtained?

Happily most of the people I know in public office—from my United States congressman to my local school board—are indeed men and women of honor. Public service is not only a sacred trust, but a great amount of effort. Perhaps few people realize the energy required to be elected in even a local election. Once elected, a public servant attends regular meetings to follow through with his duties; then come the special meetings, committee meetings, civic meetings and area meetings; reports and documents to study and reports to write; endless phone calls and letters from constituents.

Rewards for public office must be the opportunities to solve problems and help realize improvements in city, state and national conditions. Mediocre men just do not aspire to elected office.

The "conflict of interest" laws and boards of ethics in our cities and states; the Code of Ethics self-imposed by our members of the United States Congress are positive indication that undesirable behavior is discouraged among public officials throughout this nation.

South Euclid, Ohio Mrs. Ronald G. Weirick